THE

UNITED STATES POSTAL GUIDE,

AND

Official Advertiser.

To show what is done, and what should be done in office.

The functions of Office are the practical illustrations of the Constitution. } And every incumbent should feel himself an Exemplar of its wisdom.

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TERMS.—The United States Postal Guide and Official Advertiser, *containing* 32 *super-royal octavo pages, is published monthly for* one dollar only, *per annum, payable invariably in advance—or five dollars for six copies ordered at any one time.*

DEATH OF GEN. TAYLOR.

Since the issue of the former number of our paper, the Nation has had to mourn, and it is now our painful duty to record the unexpected demise of the late President of the United States. On the 4th ultimo, General Taylor was in his usual health, and participated in the celebration of the day, which took place near the National Monument. The next day he was attacked with cholera morbus, and continued to grow worse until Friday, when at half past ten P. M.,

"He gave his honors to the world again,
His blessed part to heaven, and slept in peace."

The death of General Taylor, is but the second that has occurred in the course of our national history, of a President in office, and the first that has occurred during a session of Congress. The presence of Congress at the Capital, on this occasion, has enabled the two Houses to unite with the Executive Departments in making arrangements for, and joining in the obsequies of the late President: and these obsequies, embracing a very large civic and military procession, have been conducted with every circumstance which could mark the sense of a bereaved people, and of their Representatives of every character and grade assembled in Washington.

Of the civic services of General Taylor, of the course of his administration, or of his character and conduct as a political leader—it is not for us to speak. Other and abler pens will bespeak his praise in all these particulars, whereinsoever his policy or his measures have tended to the promotion of the national interests and honor. Ours is pledged against all that can savor of political discussion or bias. But in respect to his military services and to his private and domestic virtues, no one can be silent who feels the gratitude of a patriot for the one, or holds in proper regard the moral beauty and the social and political advantages of the other.

The battles of Palo Alta, of Resaca del Palma, of Monterey and Buena Vista, will stand out conspicuously in the military annals of the age. In three, at least, of these battles, the generalship displayed is beyond all criticism, and plainly referable to the judgment, sagacity, and nerve of General Taylor himself. The victories achieved in these battles were of inestimable value. They gave a prestige

to the American arms, which had the happiest influence throughout the war, and served in connection with the victories achieved by General Scott, to demonstrate to the world, the military capacity and power of the United States. The peace with Mexico which followed, is but one of the fruits of these victories. Henceforth, the inestimable blessing of peace with the whole world, will be our portion, (if we preserve the wisdom of forbearance) for no nation will be found hardy enough to attack us.

There is one circumstance arising out of this mournful event, upon which the lover of the institutions of his country may well look with complacency and pride, namely, the easy transition of power from one set of hands to another. If ever there could be a period, when men would be found capable of imagining motives sufficient in the interest of their own party, or of their country, to seek to interfere with the constitutional transmission of authority, the present must be that period. And yet in a few hours after the death of General Taylor, the officer designated by the Constitution succeeds to the office of President and fulfils its duties, and in a few days the installation of a wholly new cabinet completes the organization, and gives to the new government all the regularity, method, and exactness of the one it has succeeded.

Index to the Postal Guide.

In the haste of putting to press our first number, it did not occur to us to give it a table of contents. We are now sensible that the want of this table must have been felt, and that the inconvenience would increase with every succeeding issue. We supply this defect in the present number, making the table annexed to embrace the matter of both numbers. Each number will, hereafter, be furnished with its proper table, and at the end of the year we will give a general index to the whole. Every subscriber, then, if he carefully preserves, as he should, the current numbers, will have, at the end of the year a volume adapted to binding, of about four hunrded pages, filled with interesting statistics, official acts and proceedings, expositions and instructions, together with an ample key for reference to the whole. Such a volume will supply a want that has been most seriously felt by all business men since the discontinuance of Niles' Weekly Register, and will be worth two or three times the price of the year's subscription to any one. What officer, man of business, politician, or intellectual and reading individual would be without such a compendium of valuable and solid matter so accessible. The cost can constitute no objection, for the sum charged is no price for such a work. The objection, if any, can only be the trouble of mailing a letter with a dollar enclosed. We think that trouble and the dollar too, will be abundantly reimbursed by the comfort, profit, and satisfaction of the possession. Amongst the Congressional matter, will be found an analysis of the annual report of the late Secretary of the Interior. This is the first report made since the establishment of that Department, and is the more interesting from its marking out its compass and organization. Who, of our many readers, has ever seen that valuable and important document, or would ever have preserved any knowledge of its contents, but for the publication of this paper?

To the Public.

Our former number was issued before we had obtained a list of subscribers, and without any other assurance of support and success, than arose from a conviction of the general utility of the plan and design of our paper. Since that number was issued, subscriptions have been received from almost every part of the United States, and in numbers quite as great, considering the brief time that has elapsed, as we had perhaps, any reason to expect. Along with these subscriptions, we have received a large number of the most flattering and encouraging testimonials from men of experience, observation, and judgment; a portion of which we have inserted in another part of this number. To all those who have thus taken an early interest in our success, and have practically manifested this in-

terest by promptly subscribing and offering their voluntary approbation and testimony, our warmest acknowledgments are due. Their kindness will never be forgotten, and will constantly animate us in the zealous discharge of our duty as faithful journalists, to merit their continued confidence and support.

But we must not disguise from ourselves or others, the magnitude and the difficulties of the task we have undertaken. The expense and the labor involved, will both be considerable, and considering the very low price at which we have ventured to put the paper, in the confidence of a large subscription, nothing but a *general* subscription on the part of postmasters at least, will enable us to sustain the enterprise in the liberal and ample manner in which we desire and expect to do it.

To all who may feel disposed to become our patrons, or to aid our enterprise by obtaining subscribers, we take leave respectfully to say that speedy and energetic action is of the utmost moment. It is important for us to know as soon as may be, upon what we have to rely, and equally important to receive the remittances required to meet the outlay already made and yet to be made, for our successive issues. What, therefore, they find it in their heart to do for us, we trust they will do quickly, remembering the truth of the latin proverb, "*qui cito dat, bis dat.*"

Sea Postages.

We commend to the notice of our readers, the several tables to be found in another part of this paper, giving the result of the operation of our sea postage system, upon its several lines. In respect to that between the Atlantic and Pacific, the result must be a source of equal gratification and astonishment. We candidly confess our own surprise. Though well aware that the correspondence had greatly increased, and was still increasing, between us and our citizens who have established themselves in California, we had no idea that the postages had already, in so brief a period, reached the enormous amount of $400,000, in the gross, per annum.

The table for the Bremen line presents a respectable showing; the range of postages being fairly sustained, notwithstanding the establishment of our own Liverpool line, and the more frequent trips of the British. This line was not established with the expectation of much income from the postages. Its principal object was more national and liberal. It was designed to open and maintain a direct communication with Germany and the continent of Europe generally. This object has been completely successful. The line has greatly increased our trade and intercourse with those countries, and by conveying our letters and papers directly to them, and without their first passing through the British Post office, and the crucible of the British press, has been the means of giving to the inhabitants of the continent a more accurate knowledge of our condition and policy, and a more just appreciation of our Institutions and character.

By the table for the British line of Liverpool packets, it is clear, that all letters on hand at the times of departure of the British steamers were sent from the American offices, agreeably to the terms of our treaty. On these letters the British government received the sea postage of 16 cents each. But look at the table for the American line, and see the amount of letters brought in them from England. On these we were entitled to the 16 cents each, sea postage. The number sent from England by the American steamers is so small, that the remaining wonder is, how any at all were allowed to come. Verily, John Bull has most excellent reason to sneer at us for a love of the dollar. He seems to conclude that we are all sharpers, individually and collectively, and that, as sooner or later, we are sure to get the advantage of him, he has a good right to retaliate *in advance.*

The history of our whole postal intercourse with Great Britain is curious and significant enough. For years she had reaped ample harvests at our expense, and enjoyed a monopoly in the conveyance of letters between the two countries, without question or complaint, up to the time when we bestirred ourselves,

and established the Bremen line. When the Washington, on the first trip of this line, with Major Hobbie on board, as the agent of the Department, landed at Southampton, with a mail for Great Britain, to our utter astonishment, the British government insisted upon, and persisted in, charging her own rates of sea postage on all the letters, precisely as if she had conveyed them across the Atlantic herself. Major Hobbie proceeded to London, and remained several weeks, persuading and arguing the mere proposition that we had a right as well as Great Britain, to carry letters by sea and take the postages, but in vain! This was in the summer of 1847. Mr. Bancroft, our Minister, then took up the business, but with no better success, until Congress, on the 27th June, 1848, with a little more vigor than is usual in such cases, passed a strongly retaliatory act. Here was one full year of the monopoly gained. On the 15th December, 1848, Mr. Bancroft concluded a treaty, and then all difficulty, it was to be supposed, was at an end; but no, then came the details. Well, on the 14th May, 1849, even the details are arranged. The packets on both sides begin to make their due and regular trips, and the accounts to come in, and what is the result? Why, that Great Britain, up to this time, reaps, practically and substantially, the profits of this whole business, very nearly as much as she did at first. When we succeed, as we doubtless shall, in persuading or arguing her out of this refusal on her part, so far, to treat all letters alike, according to the treaty, whether they should go by the packets of the one country or the other, we trust there will be no further difficulty or obstacle to the right, equitable, and harmonious action of the two governments under the treaty in respect to this correspondence, particularly as by such action, the convenience and the interests of the two communities. involved in the correspondence, will be greatly promoted.

The first pretensions of Great Britain when the Washington landed a mail in Southampton, were almost insulting, as assuming a superiority of one independent nation over another, in the navigation and use of the sea. But they were frank and above board. They were the legitimate offspring of that part of the British national character, we mean its domineering spirit, which, however it may be complained of by other nations, is, perhaps, rather a source of secret self-gratulation with herself. But this over-reaching in the details and management, after the concession of the principal is wrung from her, is what was certainly not to be expected.

We understand that this subject had attracted the attention of Judge Collamer, shortly before he left the Department, and that he had addressed an energetic remonstrance to the British Postmaster General. We very much mistake the character of his successor, if he does not insist upon perfect fairness in the management of the business.

Inquiries and Replies.

1. The Postmaster at P—, Connecticut, desires to know what offices are entitled to receive Post office balances?

Answer. Those only, the receipts of which exceed $75 per annum. To supply all the offices would involve an expense the Department is unwilling to incur; and in offices below the grade mentioned, the occasions for the balance are supposed to be so few, that the ordinary scales (in the hands of most persons) will answer.

2. The Postmaster at Charlestown, Va., desires us to call attention to the frequent misdirections of newspapers and letters to his office, which are intended for another, of nearly the same name. *Charlestown* is in Jefferson county. *Charleston*, once so called, but now called *Kanawha Court-House*, is in Kanawha county. Some attention to this matter will save the Postmaster the frequent trouble of remailing. It will do more: it will give despatch to the transmission. In so far as mistakes delay papers or letters, the convenience and confidence of the community are impaired, and the revenue of the Department injured.

3. The Postmaster at P—, Connecticut, inquires if a letter prepaid by stamp is dropped into an office, and

sent to another by private hand, in order to gain time in its transmission, which Postmaster is entitled to the commission on the stamp? He also asks us to say something more about stamps.

Answer. The Postmaster who actually mails the letter is entitled to the commission, and not the Postmaster who first receives the letter, and therein acts merely as the agent of the writer. The same is true in the case of money. If postage in money is handed to the latter Postmaster, he must send it with the letter to the mailing office, which otherwise is not bound to receive and mail it as a prepaid letter.

Upon the general subject of stamps, we would have been pleased if our correspondent had stated his particular difficulty, but will advert to some of the most material points:

Accountability.—The Department furnishes stamps in advance to offices of certain size, say of $200 in postages per annum, and charges them with the amount. These stamps are for the convenience of the community, and the Postmaster exchanges them for money with all, whether Postmasters or individuals, who may desire to have them. Whatever portion of the amount of stamps he may not have on hand at the end of the quarter, is the amount he has sold, and that amount is added to the quarterly balance due on his returns. If your office is not large enough for a supply from the Department, send a five or a ten dollar bill to the nearest Office that is, and the Postmaster will send you the value in stamps, which, being sold in like manner, will reimburse you for the amount so advanced. This transaction will not enter into your accounts as Postmaster; neither are you entitled to commissions on the sales, but you will be compensated for the outlay and trouble in the two following modes:

1st. The prepayment of letters by stamps, saves time and trouble to all offices, both in the mailing and delivery of letters.

2. If you supply your neighborhood in manner stated, an increased proportion of letters will come to you prepaid to be mailed, and your commissions will be correspondingly augmented.

Commissions.—The commissions of Postmasters range from 12½ to 40, or, in the case of night service, to 50 per cent. on the quarterly postages. In the computation of commissions, stamps are to be treated precisely as money. Add the two together—the postages in money and the postages prepaid by stamps—and charge on the first $100, 40 or 50 per cent., as the case may be, 33⅓ per cent. on the next $300, and so on throughout the scale.

Mailing.—Invariably, upon mailing a letter prepaid by stamp, cancel the stamp by a +, made with a proper instrument of metal or wood. An ingenious Postmaster can easily make one of the latter with his penknife. The ink used must be printer's ink. The ordinary red ink is readily obliterated, and the black is not much more effectual to prevent the stamp from being used a second time. The Department is so sensitive and particular upon this point as to require it of every Postmaster as an imperative duty, who may receive at his office a letter with a stamp not properly cancelled, forthwith to report the Postmaster who mailed the letter, and therein neglected his duty.

Rate.—The head of Washington, represents ten cents; that of Franklin, represents five cents. The rates under 300 miles, are 5, 10, 20, 30, &c.; over 300 miles, 10, 20, 40, 60, &c. The one or the other of the stamps, or as many as the proper postage of the letter demands, must be affixed. If a sufficient amount in stamps is not affixed to answer the postage, be careful to rate the deficiency immediately below, to be paid when the letter is delivered.

4. Postmaster of R—, New York, inquires what constitutes an office of Presidential appointment?

Answer. The receipt of $1,000 in gross commissions for the year ending June 30, 1835, or any subsequent year. If an office once enters that category, *there* it remains, though the commissions subsequently fall below $1,000.

5. Postmaster of W—, Vermont, inquires if two cents are chargeable for delivery of printed matter, such as speeches, &c., done up in letter form?

Answer. No; but only for written letters.

6. Postmaster of J—, New Hampshire, inquires if the "American and Foreign Christian Union," published in New York, is to be rated as a newspaper?

Answer. It is; and so is the "African Repository and Colonial Journal," published in this city, the Postmaster General having decided that they possess the essential properties of a newspaper, as defined by the act of 3d of March, 1845, and "that the contents, size, and regular day of publication, rather than form, must be taken into consideration in classing the work with postage."

7. Postmaster at G—, New York, inquires what are the postages to the Sandwich Islands and to the South American States?—whether they are to be prepaid, and by what route the letters are to be sent? We will answer these questions briefly at present, and endeavor hereafter to present the subject more at large. A treaty has lately been concluded (embracing postal provisions) with the Hawaiian Government, but the details have not yet been arranged, nor any rate of postages agreed upon between San Francisco and Honolulu. At present, postage on letters to the Sandwich islands can only be charged to San Francisco, at 40 cts. per rate, and it should be prepaid.

Letters may be sent by the circuitous route through England, under the British treaty, to the following places and at the following rates: Brazil, 87 cents; Buenos Ayres, 83; Montevideo, 83; New Grenada, 45; Venezuela, 45, the single rate. These rates must be prepaid when sent from the United States. If sent by an American packet, the United States receive 21 cents per rate in each case; if by a British packet, 5 cents. Postmasters can only determine by which packet the letter is to go, by observing their several days of departure, or by marking it onthe letter. The amount of said postages due to the British Government in either case is to be marked on each lettter in red ink, in the upper right-hand corner.

The direct route to the South American States is by way of Havana, Chargres, or Panama, to which the postages are 12½ 20, and 30 cents per-rate.—This postage must be pre-paid—and the letter will not even then be taken from the place selected, unless the postage is there pre-paid from that point.

A third mode is to send by private ship. This is the best mode. In this case, the inland postage must be prepaid to some port of the United States, say Boston, New York, or New Orleans, with a request to the Postmaster to send the letter by the first private ship to the destined port. No sea postage is chargeable on letters carried by private vessels. If received from such vessels, they are to be charged with two cents, if delivered in the port of arrival; or, if delivered at any other place, with six cents and inland postage.

The same Postmaster desires to know if drop-letters, refused or not called for, are to be returned as dead-letters to the Department? Certainly. The Postmaster must return them, in order to countervail article No. 7 in the quarterly return, so far as he has not delivered the letters, and received the postages.

8. At the request of a Subscriber, who is a large contractor in the South, we subjoin the existing law upon the subject of railroad service.

An act to establish certain Post Routes, and to discontinue others.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That each and every railroad within the limits of the United States, which now is, or hereafter may be made and completed, shall be a post route; and the Postmaster General shall cause the mail to be transported thereon, provided he can have it done upon reasonable terms, and not paying therefor, in any instance, more than twenty-five per centum over and above what similar transportation would cost in post coaches.

Approved, *July* 7, 1838.

An act to regulate the Transportation of the Mail upon Railroads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Represetatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster General shall not, by virtue of the authority vested in him by the second section of the "Act to establish certain post routes, and to discontinue others," approved July 7th, 1838, allow more than three hundred dollars per mile, per annum, to any railroad company in the United States, for the conveyance of one or more daily mails upon their roads: *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed so as in any way to remove or impair the limitations upon the power of the Postmaster General, imposed by that section.

Approved, *January* 25, 1839.

An act to reduce the rates of postage, to limit the use and correct the abuse of the franking privilege, and for the prevention of frauds on the revenues of the Post Office Department.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That to insure, as far as may be practicable, an equal and just rate of compensation, according to the service performed, among the several railroad companies in the United States, for the transportation of the mail, it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General to arrange and divide the railroad routes, including those in which the service is partly by railroad and partly by steamboats, into three classes according to the size of the mails, the speed with which they are conveyed, and the importance of the service; and it shall be lawful for him to contract for conveying the mail with any such railroad company, either with or without advertising for such contract: *Provided*, That, for the conveyance of the mail on any railroad of the first class, he shall not pay a higher rate of compensation than is now allowed by law; nor for carrying the mail on any railroad of the second class, a greater compensation than one hundred dollars per mile per annum; nor for carrying the mail on any railroad of the third class, a greater compensation than fifty dollars per mile per annum. And in case the Postmaster General shall not be able to conclude a contract for carrying the mail on any of such railroad routes, at a compensation not exceeding the aforesaid maximum rates, or for what he may deem a reasonable and fair compensation for the service to be performed, it shall be lawful for him to separate the letter mail from the residue of the mail, and to contract, either with or without advertising, for conveying the letter mail over such route, by horse express or otherwise, at the greatest speed that can reasonably be obtained, and also to contract for carrying over such route the residue of the mail, in wagons or otherwise, at a slower rate of speed: *Provided*, That if one-half of the service, on any railroad, is required to be performed in the night season, it shall be lawful for the Postmaster General to pay twenty-five per cent. in addition to the aforesaid maximum rates of allowance: *And provided further*, That if it shall be found necessary to convey over any railroad route more than two mails daily, it shall be lawful for the Postmaster General to pay such additional compensation as he may think just and reasonable, having reference to the service performed and the maximum rate of allowance established by this act.

APPROVED, *March* 3, 1845.

9. The Postmaster at G—, Michigan, states that he has friends in California with whom he is in the habit of corresponding, and enquires if he can send and receive letters to and from California free. In our opinion he can, within the restriction established by law in respect to weight, provided his commissions have not exceeded $200 for the year ending 30th June last.

10. The Postmaster at P—, Virginia, inquires in what way a postmaster gets credit for letters returned to the department before the end of the quarter; meaning the refused letters, and letters which cannot be delivered, which may be returned at the end of each month. Answer, in the same way as letters returned at the end of the quarter—namely, by sending a dead letter bill, and charging at the end of the quarter the amount of the three monthly bills, in his quarterly return.

11. The Postmaster at W. — Ia., propounds several questions in relation to commissions. Answer. He is entitled to 40 per cent on the letter postage, which is under $100 for the quarter, and to 50 per cent on the newspaper postage. 2. From the 5th May, to 30th June, '49, he was entitled to 40 per cent on $61 53, being the proportion of $100, which fifty-six days, the time involved, bear to ninety-one days, the number in that quarter. From 1st July, 1849, he was entitled as above stated. 3. If he did not, in sending his accounts make the full charge, still the Auditor's office would allow it to him, and he is not to infer the contrary from not receiving notice, for the reason that notices are only given of corrections that make against a postmaster, not of those that make in his favor. The distinction rests upon an obvious reason. If correction be against the postmaster, he is notified, in order that he may examine his duplicates and state his objections, if not satisfied. If the correction be in his favor, the case is very different—he is not likely to *look the gift horse in the mouth.*

12. The Postmaster at L,— Va., propounds several questions in relation to postage. Answer. 1st. The remark in our former number p. 6, that there is no such rate as 15 cents, is correct. In page 13 of the same number, he will find a table giving the scale of progression as 5, 10, 20, 30, &c., on letters under 300 miles, and as 10, 20, 40, 60, &c. over 300 miles. The authority for this scale is to be found in the act of 3d March, 1849. The Postmaster at L—, is not the only Postmaster in the western part of Virginia, who has

fallen into this mistake, if we are correctly informed. 2. He thinks nineteen-twentieths of the delays and miscarriages of letters might be prevented, by Postmasters being required to put the name of the county, as well as the State, on the packages, when mailing to other offices. The suggestion is a good one, and we recommend it to the consideration of the Department. 3. The official list of offices must always be defective, for the reasons stated in our prefatory notice. A new table will be issued as soon as Congress shall make an appropriation, and each Postmaster will then, by taking the Postal Guide be able to keep the list correct. 4. The letter stamped paid, in red ink, and marked 24 cents, in red ink, and 5 cents in black ink underneath, is doubtless, a letter mailed and prepaid in part in Bremen. The red ink sum is the amount paid in Bremen, and to be credited to the United States by the Bremen office; the five cents is intended for the inland postage of the United States, and to be collected on delivery of the letter. But this last rate is evidently wrong. The amount should be 10 cents, and this sum, the Postmaster at L— should have collected, at the same time entering the letter in the post bill, and the transcript of mails received, 5 cents, undercharged; 5 cents is the inland rate by the postal arrangement to or from New York, and any other place in the States of New York, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, and the District of Columbia. Ten cents is the proper inland rate to and from New York, and any place in any other State than those mentioned.

11. The Postmaster at C—, N. H. enquires whether inland postage is to be added to the 24 cents per rate, on letters to or from England, under the postal treaty with that country. Answer. No. The said 24 cents is compounded of the following items:

American inland postage	5
British inland postage	3
Sea postage	16
	24

In every case the United States gets the 5 cents and the British government the 3 cents. The 16 cents goes to one or the other, according as the packet of the one or the other may convey the letter. If, therefore, an American packet conveys the letter, the United States gets 21 cents per rate, and the British government 3 cents. If a British packet conveys the letter, the British government gets 19 and the United States 5 cents.

But in respect to letters to and from Bremen, and through Bremen, to countries beyond, the case is different. There is but one entire undivided charge of 24 cents per rate, from New York to Bremen. To this rate of 24 cents from port to port, American inland postage is to be added, in the cases and in the varying amounts stated in the preceding answer.

Thus a letter from Bremen to the city of New York pays but 24 cents. A letter to Brooklin, or to any other place in New York or any of the States therein mentioned, pays 29 cents. To Richmond, Va., or to any other place in the State of Virginia or any other State not mentioned in the preceding answer, it pays 34 cents per rate.

12. The Postmaster at East M—, Maine, states that his commissions were less than $200 in 1846, and entitled him to the frank; that his office is not in the list published by the Department of offices not entitled, but that his commissions for the past year exceeded $200. We are of opinion that he is not entitled to the frank, and should abstain from using it. The law has been construed, as the reason and spirit of it require, to refer to the amount of commissions received in the fiscal year, next preceding the time when, the privilege is to be exercised. If his commissions then, for the year ending 30th June, 1850, exceeded $200, he ceased to be entitled to the franking privilege, from and after the 1st July, 1850. But the Postmaster considers that the Postmaster General has not prohibited his using the frank. This is not material. The law is as binding as an instruction of the Department, and the Department has not issued a

new table and new regulations applicable to the change in question, as well as others, simply because it has not had the means of doing so. In respect to the change of the mails which has been made at his office, and the inconveniences thence arising to the community and himself, all we can do is to submit his statement to the Postmaster General. As it appears, one of the mails arrives at his office at 1 o'clock in the morning, it may be of advantage to him to know, that this fact entitles him to 10 per cent additional, on the 1st $100 of postages received in a quarter, for night service.

Use of Franks.

Letters are often put into the mails designed to go free, on which the word "*Free*" is only written or stamped; when they are only thus marked, or stamped, they are not legally franked.

It may answer every purpose on letters addressed to Postmasters, who have a right to receive their letters free, because the Postmaster receiving such a letter, is to judge whether it should be free or not, and if not, he can charge the postage on it, and pay it, or even if a written letter comes to a Postmaster who has the right to receive his private letters free, on which postage is charged, he can enter the postage charged on the letter in the proper column of mails received, and then enter the same amount in the column of overcharged, this will balance it, and make the letter free to him.

But when letters are sent to persons who are not Postmasters, the legal frank is indispensable, if designed to go free; if the word "Free," is only on them, the Postmaster who delivers, must collect postage, because such a letter is not legally franked, and postage must be collected.

It is no excusing circumstance to say that the person who sent it was a Postmaster, and *might* have franked it; the answer is, that he did not do it. Postmasters who have the private right would do well to examine this matter.

Mail Registers.

We are requested to call the attention of Postmasters at the ends of mail routes, and of others who have been directed to keep registers of the arrivals and departures of the mails, to the importance and necessity of their filling up the blanks in said registers. The instructions upon this subject, under date of 10 June, 1850, will be found in our former number, at page 8. The registers since received at the Department, have been, in many instances, defective in the particulars mentioned. The blanks to be filled are, 1st. the name of the office keeping the register; 2d. the number of the route to which the register applies; 3d. the termini of the said route—that is to say, the points or places from and to which the mail is carried; and 4th. the contract time of the arrival of the mail at, and of its departure from the office in question. The filling of these blanks is indispensable. Not one of them can be omitted without the risk of much inconvenience at the Department, and of the implication of a want of due attention and judgment on the part of the Postmaster.

(In every case give the full date on the register; to wit: name of your office, its county and State, the day, the month, the year.)

At the same time we are requested to call their attention to the duty of a prompt transmission of these documents to the Department. At the expiration of each week, or of each month, as the case may be, not a day should be allowed to pass before forwarding the weekly or monthly register. There are several important matters dependent upon the receipt of these papers. 1st. They are the regular and proper evidences of the manner in which the mails are carried, and furnish the information upon which the Postmaster General can, from time to time, if there is delay, irregularity, or abuse, apply the proper corrective, or, on the other hand, if there is none, can justify and defend the Department, when improperly assailed in respect to the mails. 2d. They furnish the grounds upon which fines are imposed on contractors; and 3d. and lastly, the evidence of the perform-

ance of service upon which accounts for their quarterly pay are adjusted. Fines for failures of contract service should be deducted before payment is made, for so much of the quarter's service as may have been performed, and no payment for such service can, with any degree of propriety, be made, until the register showing the performance is at hand. The failures and neglects of Postmasters to forward registers was one of the reasons why, in 1846, they were superseded, and quarterly certificates required. Occasions were not uncommon when the most serious embarrassment to the Department, and vexation and delay to the contractors were the results of these failures.

Let any right minded and intelligent Postmaster imagine the case of a contractor who has left his home in Maine, Wisconsin or Texas, and come to Washington to get his accounts adjusted and to receive his pay, and finds upon his arrival that the Postmaster has neglected to forward the registers of the arrival and departure of his mail. There may be every reason to believe that he has performed his service, but yet no evidence, and even if he has generally performed, there may have been omissions involving a liability on his part, and more or less expense to the Department, for fulfilling the service which he may have omitted. What, in such a case, is the Department to do? If it refuse to pay, the contractor has lost the very object of his journey, and besides may be seriously injured in his character and credit. If it pays upon his representation or affidavit, it may soon after find that he has omitted portions of the service, or perhaps failed and abandoned his route, and that the Department has incurred obligations for supplying his route, or acquired a right to damages, which it has no longer the means of reimbursing. No Postmaster who properly reflects upon the many evils that arise from delay, can neglect to forward the registers, to the very day, when due.

Whilst upon this subject, it is, perhaps, but proper to say, that by the 14th section of the act of 3d March, 1825, "each Postmaster who shall be required to keep a register of the arrival and departure of the mail, shall be allowed ten cents for each monthly return which he makes thereof, to the General Post Office:" The proper place for this charge is the quarterly return. It has been the practice of the Department to allow for so many weekly registers as embrace the period of a month, the price of a monthly register, namely, ten cents per month, or thirty cents per quarter, for each register of either kind, on each mail route.

Advertisements of the Departments.

Department of State advertises, 21st May, 1850, for proposals for supplying the Department with all the stationery and printing required for the year ending 30th June, 1851.

Treasury Department advertises, 23d May, 1850, for proposals of like character.

Interior Department advertises, 18th May, 1850, for proposals of like character.

War Department advertises, 24th May, 1850, for proposals of like character.

Navy Department advertises, 24th May, 1850, for proposals of like character.

Patent Office advertises, 20th May, 1850, for proposals of like character.

Post Office Department advertises, 20th May, 1850, for proposals for carrying the mail from Independence, Mo., to Oregon—1,900 miles, four times per year.

Post Office Department advertises, 20th May, 1850, for carrying the mail from Batesville, Ark., to Memphis, Tenn.

Post Office Department advertises, 15th May, 1850, for carrying the mail from Walesville to Bangor, Maine.

War Department advertises, 5th July, 1850, for proposals until the 18th October next, for supplying pork, flour, beans, soap, candles, salt, and vinegar, in the several quantities mentioned, and at various posts in the United States, thirty in number.

Navy Department advertises for freight to the coast of Africa of 1,700 barrels, more or less, of government stores.

Navy Department advertises, 24th May, 1850, for proposals until the 11th September next, for supplying white oak, white and yellow pine, white ash, elm,

black walnut, cypress, lignum vitæ and yellow locust timber, plank, boards, &c., at various yards, and in certain quantities stated.

The Commissioner of the General Land office advertises for sales of the public lands at Dubuque, Iowa, on the 16th September, and 4th and 21st October next; at Ionia, on the 30th September, at Fairfield, on the 7th October; at Sault de Ste Marie, Michigan, on the 16th and 30th September and 14th October, and at Ionia, on the 16th September.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC, AND INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS.—The departures of the United States Mail Steam packets "Atlantic" and "Pacific," (Collins' Line,) will be continued through the months of August, September and October, from the ports of New-York and Liverpool, and made at the several dates following:

From New York.

Pacific, Saturday, August 24.
Atlantic, Saturday; September 7.
Pacific, Saturday, September 28.
Atlantic, Saturday, October 12.

From Liverpool.

Atlantic, Wednesday, August 21.
Pacific, Wednesday, September 11.
Atlantic, Wednesday, September 25.
Pacific, Wednesday, October 16.
Atlantic, Wednesday, October 30.

All mails on hand at the New York office for Great Britain and the continent of Europe, and countries beyond, are to be made up and despatched by the above named packets, agreeably to the provision of the postal treaty between Great Britain and the United States.

Postage on letters to Great Britain is 24 cents the single letter, which can be prepaid or left unpaid, at the option of the writer.

Postmasters are reminded that letters and papers for Great Britain, and for countries beyond it, can be sent by these packets, in the same manner as by the Cunard steamers, with this difference—that paid letters to the places and countries beyond Great Britain which are named in the third article of "Table and Instructions" appended to the "settlement of details under the postal treaty with Great Britain," are subject to a postage of 21 cents the single rate, instead of 5 cents. The postage to be collected of the person addressed in the foreign country, will be 16 cents less, in consequence of the prepayment of that amount here. The postage on newspapers beyond Great Britain, will be 4 cents, to Great Britain, 2 cents; to be pre-paid in all cases.

(Signed) N. K. HALL.
Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPT., *July* 26.

THREE MONTHS' EXTRA PAY.—It will be seen by the following Joint Resolution of the 29th of July, 1850, that the *unsettled* claims for three months extra pay are hereafter to be settled through the Second Auditor's office. All applications for the same will accordingly be addressed to the Second Auditor.

BENJ. F. LARNED,
Acting Paymaster General.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
July 31*st*, 1850.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, the unsettled claims of the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, for three months' extra pay for services in the war with Mexico, as provided for by the fifth section of the act, approved July nineteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, chapter one hundred and four, which, by a joint resolution of Congress, approved July twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, it was made the duty of the Pay Department of the army to settle, under such regulations as the Paymaster General, with the approval of the Secretary of War, shall establish, be, and the same are hereby, directed to be settled by the Second Auditor, and certified by the Second Comptroller of the Treasury. That all muster and pay rolls, and all other papers relating to said claims, on file in the Paymaster General's office be transferred to the Second Auditor's office, and that the settlements made by the Pay Department, under the joint resolution, approved the twenty-ninth day of July, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, be considered as valid as if

they had been made by the accounting officers of the Treasury.

APPROVED, *July* 29, 1850.

The Consul General of Russia publishes in the New York *Courier and Inquirer*, the following notice:

"Literary and scientific works, objects of art, industry and, natural history, have been sent from all countries to the Emperor and the members of the imperial family, in such numbers that it has been found necessary to establish a fair rule for their admission. Hereafter, and from this date, all persons wishing to address the Emperor or the members of the imperial family, are requested to inform the Russian legation of their intentions. In every case the Legation is bound to apply for a special permission, and, when received, will advise the interested parties.

"The observation of these formalities will be strictly enforced, and no notice whatever will be taken of those who will neglect to conform to them.

"Russian Consul General,
"ALEXIS EVSTAPHIEVE."

Appointments by the President,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Abbott Lawrence, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America at the Court of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Balie Peyton, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Chili.

George P. Marsh, to be Minister Resident of the United States of America, at Constantinople.

Isaac Nevitt Steele, to be Chargé d' Affaires of the United States to the Republic of Venezuela.

Julius C. Kretschmar, to be Consul of the United States of America for the Port of Nassau, in the Island of New Providence.

Henry L. Norris, to be Consul of the United States of America for the Port of Para, in Brazil.

Nicholas A. McClure, to be Consul of the United States for the Port of Acapulco, in Mexico.

John C. B. Davis, to be Secretary of the Legation of the United States near her Britannic Majesty.

Jesse B. Holman, to be Secretary of the Legation of the United States at Santiago de Chili.

Willis H. Gibson, to be Marshal of the United States for the northern district of Alabama.

Edward William Johnston, to be Secretary to the Board of Commissioners on Mexican claims.

John D. Barclay and William McNeir, to be Justices of the Peace in the county of Washington.

Charles R. Webster, to be Consul of the United States for Tehuantepec and Huatalco, in Mexico.

William Tudor Tucker, to be Consul of the United States for Bermuda.

Edmund Flagg, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Venice, in Austria.

Anson Dart, to be Superintendent of Indian Affairs in the Territory of Oregon.

George P. Fisher, of the District of Columbia, to be Commissioner under the act of Congress, approved the 29th day of March, A. D. 1850, entitled "An act to carry into effect the Convention between the United States and the Emperor of Brazil of the 27th day of January, 1849."

Philip N. Searle, of New York, to be "Clerk to act under the Commissioner in the performance of the duties prescribed" by the act of Congress, approved March 29, 1850, entitled "An act to carry into effect the Convention between the United States and the Emperor of Brazil, of the 27th day of January, 1849."

Luke Lea, of Mississippi, to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs, vice Orlando Brown, resigned.

William Stowe, to be Deputy Postmaster at Springfield, Massachusetts.

Darius Perrin, to be Deputy Postmaster at Rochester, New York.

J. Hosford Smith, to be Consul of the United States for Beirout.

Luther Severance, of Maine, to be Commissioner of the United States to the Sandwich Islands.

Asa R. Carter, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Augusta, Mississippi.

Anson G. Henry, of Illinois, and Henry H. Spaulding, of Oregon, to be Indian Agents for the Territory of Oregon.

Isaac Hendershott, to be Deputy Postmaster at Springfield, Ohio.

Robert Birchett, to be Deputy Postmaster at Petersburgh, Dinwiddie county, State of Virginia.

John R. Bartlett, to be Commissioner for running the boundary line between the United States and the Republic of Mexico, under the fifth article of the treaty with that Republic, concluded on the 2d February, 1848.

Elza C. Coffey, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Kaskasia, Illinois.

John W. Ashmead, to be Attorney of the United States for the eastern district of Pennsylvania.

James M. Clark, to be Attorney of the United States for the district of Rhode Island.

J. Prescott Hall, to be Attorney of the United States for the southern district of New York.

William Halsted, to be Attorney of the United States for the district of New Jersey.

Benjamin Riddells, to be Consul of the United States for Chihuahua, in Mexico.

Daniel Ringo, to be Judge of the District Court of the United States for the district of Arkansas.

Jonas B. Ellis, to be Warden of the Penitentiary for the District of Columbia.

William M. King, Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue at Portland, Oregon.

William Porter, Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue at Nesqually, Oregon.

Robert Birchett, to be Deputy Postmaster at Lynchburgh, Virginia.

General B. M. Edney, of North Carolina, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Palermo, in Sicily.

George McNeir, to be Justice of the Peace in and for the District of Columbia.

Daniel Webster, (of Massachusetts,) Secretary of State.

Thomas Corwin, (of Ohio,) Secretary of the Treasury.

J. A. Pearce, (of Maryland,) Secretary of the Interior.

W. A. Graham, (of North Carolina,) Secretary of the Navy.

Edward Bates, (of Missouri,) Secretary of War.

N. K. Hall, (of New York,) Postmaster General.

John J. Crittenden, (of Kentucky,) Attorney General.

NOTE.—Messrs. Pearce and Bates having declined, no other appointments have yet been made.

Appointments by the President.

Charles H. Merritt, as Agent to take the census of New Mexico.

Brigham Young, as Agent to take the census of Deseret.

J. N. Johnson, as Agent to take the census of California.

John P. Gaines, Beverly S. Allen, and Alonzo H. Skinner, to be Commissioners to negotiate treaties with the Indian tribes in Oregon.

Richard L. Mackall, Esq., has been promoted to the situation of chief clerk in the office of the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, made vacant by the resignation of Thomas H. Gilliss, Esq.

Consuls Recognised.

Arwell von Witzleben, Consul of Nassau, for San Francisco, in California.

Otto Frank, Consul of Hanover for San Francisco, in California.

James F. Meline, Consular Agent of France for Cincinnati, Ohio.

Arthur T. Lynn, Consul of her Britannic Majesty at Galveston.

George Benvenuto Mathew, Consul of her Britannic Majesty for the States of North and South Carolina, to reside at Charleston.

EXECUTIVE NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 4, 1850.

Information has been received at this Department, from John Parrott, Esq., late United States consul at Mazatlan, of the murder on the 12th of March last, of Dr. Richard Thompson, supposed to be of the State of New York, while on the road from the city of Durango to that port.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 7th, 1850.

Information has been received from R. M. Harrison, Esq., U. S. Consul at Kingston, Jamaica, of the deaths of J. B. Pratt and Abner Moulton, who were passengers in the steamer "Crescent City," bound from Chagres to New York, on or about the 20th of May last.

The above-named persons were drowned while the steamer was lying at Kingston, on the 18th and 19th May, 1850.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 2, 1850.

This Department has been informed by the minister of her Catholic Majesty, that the Governor General of Cuba has seen proper to issue an order that passengers on board of American steamers, destined from the United States to Chagres, or from Chagres to the United States, are, for the present, not allowed to land in the port of Havana. Passengers provided with regular passports for the island can land as heretofore.

Treasury Department.

Circular to Collectors and other Officers of the Customs.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
July 5, 1850.

The Supreme Court of the United States, at its last session, has decided, in the cases of Marriott vs. Brune et al., and the United States *vs.* Southmayd et al., that, in the estimate of duties charged under the laws on importation of sugar and molasses, allowance should be made for loss or deficiency occurring on the voyage of importation, the weight or quantity arriving in the United States consequently governing in the assessment of such duties; that the words "invoice value" in the proviso to the 8th section of the act of 30th July, 1846, were to be regarded as meaning "invoice price;" and that if that price be fixed too low in the foreign country from which the articles are exported, "or lower than it should be on the quantity likely to be saved and to arrive here, it is the duty of the appraisers to raise the price."

In compliance with the rule thus finally established by the highest judicial tribunal of the country, it becomes the duty of this Department to direct that on all future importations of sugar and molasses, the duties are to be levied upon the actual quantity arriving in the United States.

The regulations heretofore prescribed, so far as they relate to weighing and guaging for the purpose of verifying invoices, and to the payment of expenses, are still to be observed.

Upon the application, in writing, of the importer of either of the articles above-mentioned, with a view to ascertain the loss or deficiency occurring during the voyage of importation, the same is to be weighed or guaged by the appropriate officers at the expense of such importer; and on the weight or quantity thus ascertained as actually brought into the United States, and on the value or price thereof, as af-

fixed by the appraisers, the duties are to be assessed.

From representations made to the Department, it would appear that, in consequence of the difficulty of ascertaining, with accuracy, the true market value or wholesale price of foreign merchandise, or from other causes, great irregularity is found to exist in appraisements, and that, notwithstanding the instructions heretofore issued cases of manifest fraud by undervaluation continue to occur. It becomes, therefore necessary to repeat, that the Department will expect the exercise of the utmost vigilance on the part of the appraisers in the discharge of their important and responsible duties, as they relate to all importations coming under their notice; in the appraisement of the articles, more especially the subject of these instructions, their attention being particularly directed to the explicit declaration of the Supreme Court, that, if the price of the article as appearing on the invoice, has been fixed too low in the foreign country from which it is imported, "or lower that it should be *on the quantity likely to be saved and to arrive here, it is the duty of the appraisers to raise the price.*"

It has been represented that in many cases the appraisers have felt restrained, in the discharge of their duties, by the result of frequent appeals from their decisions. In order, therefore, to secure a just, faithful, and impartial appraisal of all goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the United States, the following rules and regulations are established.

1. That the period of the exportation of merchandise is the time at which the value or price of any article is to be fixed by the appraisers.

2. That in ordinary cases the date of the bill of lading may be regarded as the "period of exportation."

3. That in all important cases the appraisers will pursue the course indicated in the 17th section of the act of 30th August, 1842, and the collector will preserve the evidence and papers in each such case, to be transmitted to the Department when called for.

4. That in all cases of appeal from the decision of the appraisers, the result of such appeal, with all the papers connected therewith, and the views of the collector thereon, are to be forwarded to the Department immediately.

5. That in order that the Department may be informed, as far as may be, of the appraised value of the principal articles imported, and with a view to secure the greatest practical uniformity, a monthly report shall be forwarded according to the form therewith, (A.)

6. That where merchandise shall be entered at ports where there are no appraisers appointed, the foreign value is to be ascertained, in the manner before prescribed, by the revenue officers to whom is committed, by the laws, the estimating and collection of duties in such cases.

W. M. MEREDITH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Humboldt Harbor.

A letter is published in the Republic from Capt. OTTINGER of the revenue cutter service, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, giving an account of the beautiful and extensive harbor recently discovered and explored by the party under his command. The entrance to the harbor is in latitude 40° 48′. The sketch referred to in the letter exhibits the harbor as a lake of eighteen miles in breadth, varying from one to five miles, and connected with the ocean by a narrow outlet. It is in this particular, remarkably similar to the harbor of San Francisco; it may be reached by steam navigation from San Francisco, in from eighteen to twenty-four hours, and its head-waters are, in a publication made in the California *Journal of Commerce*, by persons who accompanied Capt. OTTINGER, stated to be within forty miles on Trinity river. This fact, however, rests upon information given to members of the expedition, by a party of miners from that quarter.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT,

Showing the amount at his credit in the Treasury, with Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositories, and in the Mint and Branches, by returns received to Monday, 22d July, 1850, the amount for which drafts have been issued, but were then unpaid, and the amount then remaining subject to draft. Showing, also, the amount of future transfers to and from depositories as ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury.

IN WHAT PLACE.	Amount on deposite.	Drafts heretofore drawn but not yet paid, though payable.	Amount subject to draft.
Treasury of United States, Washington, District of Columbia	$118,932 34	$2,503 74	$116,428 60
Assistant Treasurer, Boston, Massachsuetts	2,350,332 82	26,286 51	2,324,046 31
Assistant Treasurer, New York, New York	3,573,582 47	179,633 82	3,393,948 65
Assistant Treasurer, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	873,860 20	2,266 85	871,593 35
Assistant Treasurer, Charleston, South Carolina	113,230 93	5,020 20	108,210 73
Assistant Treasurer, New Orleans, Louisiana	266,499 76	125,470 10	141,029 66
Assistant Treasurer, St. Louis, Missouri	202,186 65	17,311 21	184,875 44

IN WHAT PLACE.	Amount on deposite.	Drafts heretofore drawn but not yet paid, though payable.	Amount subject to draft.
Depository at Buffalo, New York	16,550 64	262 35	16,288 29
Depository at Baltimore, Maryland	77,344 50	660 35	76,684 15
Depository at Richmond, Virginia	783 61	618 54	165 07
Depository at Norfolk, Virginia	5,328 60	483 90	4,844 70
Depository at Wilmington, North Carolina	10,273 61	1,716 32	8,557 29
Depository at Savannah, Georgia	36,093 28	1,166 94	34,926 34
Depository at Mobile, Alabama	14,127 80	7,939 51	6,188 29
Depository at Nashville, Tennessee	7,564 40	946 00	6,618 40
Depository at Cincinnati, Ohio	138,811 94	2,132 13	136,679 81
Depository at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	1,108 89	1,044 00	64 89
Depository at Cincinnati, Collins	3,301 37	32 00	3,269 37
Depository at Little Rock, Arkansas	26,039 59	3,923 58	22,116 01
Depository at Jeffersonville, Indiana	115,568 03	10,178 77	105,389 26
Depository at Chicago, Illinois	11,225 95	6,257 74	4,968 21
Depository at Detroit, Michigan	32,146 53	1,610 61	30,535 92
Depository at Tallahassee, Florida	3,996 82	603 91	3,392 91
Suspense account	$1,904 74	–	1,904 74	
Mint of the U. S., Philadelphia, Penn.	2,341,150 00	–	2,341,150 00
Branch mint of the U. States, Charlotte, North Carolina	32,000 00	–	32,000 00
Branch mint of the U. S., Dahlonega, Ga.	26,850 00	–	26,850 00
Branch mint of the United States, New Orleans, Louisiana	100,000 00	–	100,000 00
	$1,904 74	10,498,890 73	399,973 83	10,100,821 65
Add difference in transfers			100,000 00
			$10,200,821 65
Deduct suspense account			1,904 74
Total amount subject to draft			$10,198,916 91

TREASURER'S OFFICE, July 25, 1850.

TREASURY NOTES OUTSTANDING AUGUST 1, 1850.

Amounts outstanding of the several issues prior to 22d July, 1846, as per records of the Office	$140,189 31
Amounts outstanding of the issue of 22d July, 1846, as per records of the Office	30,500 00
Amounts outstanding of the issue of the 28th July, 1847, as per records of the Office	152,750 00
	323,439 31
Deduct cancelled notes in the hands of accounting officers, of the acts prior to 22d July, 1846	150 00
	323,289 31

TOWNSEND HAYNES, *Register.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

List of Patents, Re-issues & Designs,

Issued from the United States Patent Office between June 11th, and July 28th, 1850.

Stephen H. Adams and John A. Wood, of Cohoes, N. Y.—For improvements in Carding and Mixing Wool and Cotton.

James Barnes, of Franklin, N. Y.—For improvement in connecting Whiffle-trees with Carriages.

Ransom Cook, of Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—improvements in Hydraulic Apparatus for producing Blast.

Francois Durand and Onesiphore Pecqueur, of Paris, France, assignors to Richard E. Rabeau, of Philadelphia, Pa.—For machine for Cutting Leather into Hollow-ware Forms.

Duff Green, of Dalton, Ga.—For method of forming Embankments, Levees, &c.

Warner Groat, of Troy, N. Y.—For improvement in Adjusting Packing for Oil-boxes of Axles, &c.

Gideon Morgan, of Calhoun, Tenn.—For improvements in Cars for Plank-roads, Wooden-rails, &c.

Charles H. Parker, of New Geneva, Pa.—For improvement in Bedstead-fastenings.

William F. Ressegine, Cincinnati, Ohio.—For improvement in Spring-mattresses.

Elisha S. Snyder, of Charlestown, Va.—For improvement in Threshing-machines.

James Stevens, of Middletown, Md.—For Arrangement of Mirrors in Traps.

James A. Woodbury, of Boston, Mass.—For improvement in Planes for Tonging and Grooving Boards, &c.

Amos Paul, of South New Market, N. H.—For design for Stoves.

Edward Bookhout and Henry Cochen, jun., of Williamsburg, N. Y.—For improvement in Machines for finishing Morocco.

Zephaniah Breed, of Weare, N. H.—For improvement in Spring-teeth of Hay-rakes.

James M. Brown, of Bloomfield, O.—For improvement in attaching Neck-yokes to poles of Carriages.

Gardiner Chilson, of Boston, Mass.—For improvement in Parlor Stoves.

Elisha H. Collier, of Scituate, Mass.—For improved method of making Nails by rolling. Dated June 18, 1850. Patented in England, September 11, 1845.

Robert Eastman, of Concord, N. H.—For improvement in machines for dressing Stone.

Benjamin Fowler, of Lubec, Me.—For improvement in Furnaces for calcining Gypsum.

Amnic M. George, of Nashua, N. H.—For improved Spike-machine.

Lemuel Gilbert, of Boston, Mass.—For improvement in upright Piano Fortes.

Benjamin K. Maltby, of Cleveland, O., assignor to Ira M. Mead, of Magadore, O.—For improvement in apparatus for raising the grate in Cooking-stoves.

William W. Marston, of New York, N. Y.—For devices for moving and holding a piston Breach-pin

Nathan Post, of East Cleveland, O.—For improvement in Safety Stirrups.

John Sherlock and William Brackbill, of Portugal, Pa.—For improvement in Feed Apparatus for mills.

Alexander Smith, of West Farms, N. Y.—For improvement in apparatus for parti-coloring Yarn.

J. R. Stafford, of Cleveland, O.—For improvement in Mills for grinding.

John F. Wood, of Homa, La.—For combination of a Guide-tooth with an inclined Scraper.

James Wager, David Prath, and Volney Richmond, of Troy, N. Y.—For design for Stoves.

Elijah P. Penniman, of Rochester, N. Y.—For designs for Stoves.

John F. Rathbone, of Albany, N. Y.—For designs for Stoves.

John F. Rathbone, of Albany, N. Y.—For designs for Stoves.

Solomon Andrews, of Perth Amboy, N. J.—For Model for vessels.

A. M. Billings and Thomas A. Ambrose, of Claremont, N. H.—For improvements in Connecting and Disconnecting Hubs and Axles.

John A. Cleveland, of Charleston, S. C.—For improvement in Setting Artificial Teeth by Atmospheric Pressure.

Mertoun C. Bryant, of Lowell, Mass.—For improvements in Looms for Weaving Cut Pile Fabricks.

Thomas Culbertson and George Scott, of Philadelphia, Pa.—For improvement in Brick-presses.

Peter F. Ellicott, of Philadelphia, Pa.—For improvement in Atmospheric Churns.

George H. Horn, of Boston, Mass.—For improvement in Electric Telegraphs.

Jason G. Howard, of North Eastern, Mass.—For machine for forming Washers and attaching them to Carpet-tacks.

A. Livingston Johnson, of Baltimore, Md.—For improvement in the Hinge of Rolling Iron-shutters.

John A. Whipple and William B. Jones, of Boston, Mass.—For improvement in producing Photographic Pictures upon Transparent Media.

Abraham Keagy, of Middle Woodbury, Pa.—For improvement in Cooking-stoves.

Nathinel Myers, of Charlestown, Va., and Frederick C. Smith, of Harper's Ferry, Va.—For improved arrangement of Sash-stopper.

John R. Nelson, of Knoxville, Tenn.—For improvement in mounting the Knife of Straw-cutters.

Nathaniel Potter, of East Hamburg, N. Y.—For machine for Repairing Roads.

Charles Rodger, of Montpelier, Vt.—For improvement in the Weed-cutters of a Cultivator.

T. R. Timby, of Cato four Corners, N. Y.—For improvement in Water-wheels for increasing or Diminishing their Diameters.

John Underwood, of Montpelier, Vt.—For improvement in Self-acting Cheese presses.

William Upfield, of Lancaster, Ohio.—For improvement in Boot-trees.

Miles S. Watkins, of Somerville, Tenn.—For improvement in Carriages.

Hiram Yaw, of Boston, N. Y., and Thomas P. How, Buffalo, N. Y.—For improvement in Waste-gates.

Job E. Owens, Jacob Ebert, and Eldridge G. Dyer, of Hamilton, Ohio.—For design for Stoves,

Washburn Race, of Seneca Falls, N. Y.—For design for Stoves.

William L. Sanderson, of Troy, N. Y.—For design for Cooking-stoves.

Benjamin Barstow, of New York, N. Y.—For improved method of Fitting the Bows of Vessels.

Ernst Buckup, of New York, N. Y.—For improved method of Distributieg the Air over the Heating and Cooling Surfaces of Air-engines.

Charles C. Cameron, of Harper's Ferry, Va.—For improved Sash-stopper.

Reuben Daniels, of Woodstock, Vt.—For improvement in Straw-cutters.

John E. Erb, of Baltimore, Md.—For improvement in the Feeders of a Straw-cutter.

Jonathan Hibbs, of Bristol, Pa.—For improvement in Setting the teeth on the concave of a Clover-thresher.

Hazard Knowles, of Washington, D. C., and Henry C. Bevington, of Holmes county, Ohio.—For improvement in the Cutters and Rakers of a Grain and Grass Harvester.

Benjamin J. Lane, of Cambridge, Mass.—For improvement in Respiring Apparatus.

John Locke, of Cincinnati, Ohio.—For improvement in Collimating Levels.

Joseph R. Miller, of Fredericksburg, Va.—For improved Re-immersing Amalgamator.

Lewis Moore, of Bart, Pa.—For improvement in the Seeding Apparatus of Seed-planters.

Joseph Nock, of Philadelphia, Pa.—For improved Lock-bolt for Shutters.

Jacob Peirson, of Wilmington, Del.—For improved arrangement of Cutters in a Grain and Grass Harvester.

John W. Pepper, of Salem, Mass.—For improvement in machines for Cutting Lozenges.

S. H. Ranson, of Albany, N. Y.—For improvement in the construction of Cooking-stoves.

Franklin Stewart, of Philadelphia, Pa.—For improvement in Safety-tubes for Lamps.

Joshua Crandall, of Troy, N. Y., assignor to Elisha Johnson and D. B. Cox, of Troy, N. Y.—For design for Stoves

Joseph Adams and Levi Adams, of Hadley, Mass.—For improvement in machines for Cutting Felloes.

Ethan Baldwin, of Philadelphia, Penn.—For improvements in Condensers of Steam-engines.

William Bullock, of Philadelphia, Pa., assignor to Charles Graff, of Philadelphia, Pa.—For improvement in Lath-cutting Machines.

Charles H. Hook, of Coeyman's Hollow, New York—For improvement in Quilting Frames.

Daniel W. Goble, of Newark, N. J., assignor to Gilbert S. Ward and George F. Musselman, of Newark, N. J.—For improvement in apparatus for Cutting Dried Beef.

Cornelius R. Hight and John Hight, of Geneva, Ill.—For improvement in Spiral Churn-dashers.

Joel K. Holland, of Beaufort county, N. C.—For improvement in Carts for spreading Manure.

Isaiah Jennings, of New York, N. Y.—For improvement in Lamp-tubes.

George Leonard, jr., of Shrewsbury, Mass.—For improvements in Revolving-hammer Fire-arms.

Conrad Meyer, of Philadelphia, Pa.—For improvement in Sounding Boards for Pianos.

Samuel Pennock and Morton Pennock, of Kennet Square, Pa.—For improvement in Seeding Apparatus of Seed-planters.

Orville B. Percival, of East Haddam, Conn., and Asa Smith, of New York, N. Y.—For improvements in Chargers attached to Fire-arms.

Henry Pohl, of Paterson, N. J.—For improvement in machinery for Measuring Pulp in the Manufacture of Paper.

George Eschol Sellers, of Cincinnati, O.—For improvement in the Boilers and Gearing of Locomotive Engines for working heavy Grades.

Thomas J. Sloan, of New York, N. Y.—For improvement in machines for Cutting Screws.

Evan O. Thomas, of Philadelphia, Pa.—For improvement in Store-counters.

Calvin Doane, of Baintree, Mass.—For design for Stoves.

Ellis S. Archer and Redwood F. Warner, of Philadelphia, Pa.—For design for Lamps.

Sherman S. Jewett and Francis H. Root, of Buffalo, N. Y.—For design for Stoves.

Theodore Alteneder, of Philadelphia, Pa.—For improvement in joints for Compasses for measuring.

Zachariah Allen, of Providence, R. I.—For improved machinery for double-folding wide cloth.

W. W. W. H. T. Bramble, of Lafayette, Ind.—For improvement in Self-weighing machines for grain, &c.

James L. Cathcart, of Washington, D. C.—For improvement in Horse powers.

Mark L. Chase, of Frankfort, Me., Assignor to William L. Chase, of Boston, Mass.—For improvement in Hill-side Ploughs.

F. P. Dimpfel, of Philadelphia, Pa.—For improvements in Steam-boilers.

George Fisher, of Raleigh, N. C.—For improvement in Spring-saddles.

Moore Hardaway, of Troy, N. Y.—For improvements in Spike-machines.

Joseph Hollen, of White Township, Pa.—For improvements in Knitting-machines.

John Locke, of Cincinnati, Ohio.—For improvement in Surveyor's Compasses

William Mallerd, of Providence, R. I.—For improvement in Sizing Compounds for warps or yarns

Conrad Poppenhusen, of New York, N. Y.—For improvement in machines for cutting Veneers, &c.

George Rohr, of Charlestown, Va.—For improvement in the Seeding-apparatus of Seed-planters.

David Stiles, jr., of Middleton, Mass.—For improvement in feeding apparatus of Straw-Cutters.

Samuel Truscott, of Columbia, Pa.—For improved apparatus for regulating the contraction of Car-wheels

Appollos Richmond, of Providence, R I., Assignor to A. C. Barstow & Co., of Providence, R. I.—For design for Stoves.

Charles F. Brown, of Warren, R. I.—For improved Steering apparatus.

Frederick M. Butler, of New York, N. Y.—For improvement in Trus-pads.

William L. Chase, of Boston, Mass.—For improvement in fastening the Shoes of Hill-side Ploughs.

Alexander Dickerson, of Newark, N. J.—For improvements in the method of making Wrought Iron directly from the ore.

John E. Heath, of Warren, Ohio.—For improvement in machines for Raking and Binding Grain.

Albert N. Henderson, of Buffalo, N. Y.—For improvement in the application of Electro-chemical Printing in Colors, for taking ayes and noes.

J. H. Conklin and A. W. Jones, of New York, N. Y., assignor to James McGregor, jr., of Wilton, N. Y.—For design for Stoves.

Job E. Owens, Jacob Ebert, Elbridge G. Dyer, of Hamilton O.—For design for Stoves.

Amos Paul, of South New Market, N. H.—For design for Portable Grate.

Marcius B. Ashley, of Watertown, N. Y.—For improvement in directing water upon Water-wheels.

Addison Everett, of Middlefield, Mass,—For improvement in machinery for turning out Wooden Bowls.

George W. Hatch, of Parkham, Ohio.—For improvement in Stancheons for cattle.

Edward Kershaw, of Boston, Mass.—For improvement in the attachment of Prison Locks.

Peter Kirkham, of Waterbury, Conn.—For improvement in attaching Hooks and Eyes to paper cards.

Joseph Marsh, of Petersburg, Ill.—For improvement in Churn-dashers.

Charles J. Meinicke, of New York, N. Y.—For improvement in distilling Spirits of Turpentine.

George B. Milner, of Houston, Texas.—For improved Valve-gear for Steam-engines.

Adrian Olcott, of Millstone, N. J.—For improvement in rubbing and polishing Stone.

John O'Neil, of Xenia, Ohio.—For improvement in Atmospheric Churns.

Charles Perley, of New York, N. Y.—For Jigger Windlass.

Elias P. Rider, of New York, N. Y.—For improvements in apparatus for sizing and drying Cotton Batting.

Joseph A. Sabbaton, of Albany, N. Y.—For improvement in purifying Coal-gas.

Eliphalet S. Scripture, of Green Point, N. Y.—For improvements in connecting Hubs with Axles.

Charles A. Spring and Peter Boon, of Kensington, Pa.—For improvement in the arrangement of Pressure and Feed Rollers in plaining machines.

Joseph Stout and James T. Stanton, of Waynesville, Ohio.—For improvements in machines for forming tubes of Sheet Metal.

William E. Ward, of Port Chester, N. Y.—For improved Bolt and Rivet machine.

Thomas E. Warren, of Troy, N. Y.—For improvement in Car-seat Backs.

Jesse Whitehead, of Manchester, Va.—For improvement in the counter-twist Speeder.

George Wode, of Elizabethport, N. J.—For improvement in fastenings for Bureau-drawers.

George Spafford, of Windham, Connecticut, (deceased,) assignor to John Campbell, of New York, N. Y.—For improvement in the machine for Boiling and Washing Rags for manufacturing Paper. Patented September 2, 1840. Reissued June 11, 1850.

War Department.

Agreeably to the provision of the act to increase the rank and file of the army, and to encourage enlistments, approved June 17th, the companies of light artillery will be increased to sixty-four privates each.

The several companies of the army serving at the military posts in Texas, New Mexico, California and Oregon, as well as those stationed at Forts Snelling and Gaines, on the Upper Mississippi, at Forts Kearney and Laramie, on the route to Oregon, and at posts to be established on the Des Moines, Canadian, and Upper Arkansas rivers, will each be increased to seventy-four privates.

Portions of the infantry companies, not exceeding one-half the numercial strength of each, at the several stations in Texas, New Mexico, and the new posts on the Canadian and Arkansas, where there may be no regularly mounted force, will be properly equipped and mounted to act as cavalry, under the direction of the commanding officer of the Department in which they may be serving.

The bounty authorised by the 3d section, as an equivalent for the transportation and subsistence of a recruit from the principal recruiting depot, will apply to enlistments made at, or in the vicinity of the posts at which the companies are to be increased to seventy-four privates, and will be allowed and paid at the folfowing rates, to wit:

For enlistments made at or near any of the posts or stations in the 8th department, a bounty of.....$ 26

For enlistments made at or near any of the posts or stations in the 9th department, a bounty of.....$ 52

For enlistments made at or near any of the posts or stations in the 10th department, a bounty of.....$ 117

For enlistments made at or near any of the posts or stations in the 11th department, a bounty of.....$ 142

For enlistments made at or near Fort Snelling, a bounty of.....$ 31

For enlistments made at or near Fort Gaines, a bounty of.....$ 27

For enlistments made at or near the post on the Des Moines, a bounty of.....$ 23

For enlistments made at or near Fort Kearny, a bounty of.....$ 34

For enlistments made at or near Fort Laramie, a bounty of.....$ 48

For enlistments made at or near the posts on the Upper Arkansas, a bounty of.....$ 37

For enlistments made at or near the posts on the Canadian River, a bounty of.....$ 28

The above bounty to be paid in unequal instalments at the end of each year's service, in the following proportion:

One-tenth at the end of the first year's service;

One-eighth at the end of the second year's service;

One sixth at the end of the third year's service;

One-fourth at the end of the fourth year's service;

And the remainder at the expiration of the enlistment.

In all the enlistments thus made, the recruit is to be explicitly informed that the Government reserves to itself the right to transfer him from his company to any other company.

In cases of re-inlistment, the soldier will receive either the bounty provided by this act, or by that of July 5, 1838, at his option.

GEO. W. CRAWFORD.

III.—So much of "*General Orders*," Nos. 49 and 53, of 1848, as reduces any company organization below forty-two privates, is revoked.

IV.—With the view to keep up the establishment in Texas, New Mexico, California, and Oregon, and other stations designated above, the commanding officers of the several posts are charged with the duties of recruiting for their regiments and companies. The General Regulations will be strictly followed.—(See paragraphs No. 801, &c.)

Recruiting accounts, abstracts of contingent expenses and quarterly returns of stationery, books, &c., purchased with recruiting funds, will hereafter be transmitted to the Adjutant General of the army for inspection and examination previous to their being passed to the Second Auditor of the Treasury for settlement. —(See paragraphs Nos. 796, 797, 798, and 836, Regulations of 1847.)

The accruing portions of the bounty will be paid by the Paymaster, the amount of each being carefully noted on the Muster Rolls, thus: *Retained Bounty due*—1st portion, $—; 2d portion, $—; 3d portion, $—, &c.

By Order: L. THOMAS,
Assist. Adj't. Gen.

NOTE.—All official communications intended for the Adjutant General's office should be addressed to the Adjutant General of the army, and not to the Assistants.

Medical Department of the Army.

By a Board of Army Surgeons which was convened on the 15th ultimo, in the city of New York, for the examination of Assistant Surgeons for promotion, and of applicants for appointment to the Medical Staff of the Army, Assistant Surgeons Charles H. Laub, Richard H Coolidge, and Alexander S. Wetherspoon, were examined and found qualified for promotion.

The following applicants for the appointment of Assistant Surgeon in the Army were also examined and approved:

SAMUEL W. CRAWFORD, Pennsylvania.
WILLIAM H. TINGLEY, do.
JOHN J. MILHAU, New York.
AQUILLA T. RIDGLEY, Louisiana.
CHARLES PAGE, Virginia.
ARCHIBALD TAYLOR, do.
CHARLES SUTHERLAND, Pennsylvania.

SAN LUIS RAY, CALIFORNIA, *May*, 5, 1850.

Major Edward H. Fitsgerald reports that he has assumed the command of that post, and that it is well calculated for a cavalry station, abounding in grass, springs of water, and all kinds of fruit.

FORT INGE, TEXAS, *May*, 20, 1850.

Bvt. Lieut. Col. W. Harde, reports finding a trail of Indians leading towards Rio Frio, that, on following this trail to a ravine leading to the mountains, he overtakes the party, attacks and disperses them, killing two Indians, and capturing four mules with a small quantity of munitions and provisions.

CAMP AQUA DULCE, TEXAS, *May* 30, 1850.

Capt. John S. Ford reports the warlike appearance of the Indians in that section, and his movements in consequence. In a skirmish, three Indians were killed, five wounded, and one taken prisoner, from whom information is obtained in regard to Indian movements.

SAN ANTONIO, *June*, 2, 1850.

Gen. Geo. M. Brooke reports two citizens murdered and scalped by the Indians within seven miles from San Antonio, and prepares to attack their villages and punish the perpetrators.

FORT GATES, TEXAS, *June*, 27, 1850.

Col. W. R. Montgomery reports a visit from the Camanche chief, Yellow Wolf, and Aqua Ouash, chief of the Wacoes and other tribes, pretending friendship—that he watched them and concluded they were so—but the chiefs always came in attended by their women and children, not with their young men and warriors, which leaves room for suspicion that they were abroad on depredations and forays upon the white inhabitants.

July 19, Company B, 1st Dragoons, to be withdrawn from Fort Kearney, Oregon route, and sent to such other post within 6th Department as may be most suitable; garrison of the post to consist hereafter of 2 companies of Infantry.

Fort Smith has been ordered to be abandoned. A new post has been ordered to be established on the route to Santa Fé, at some point between Council Grove and Bent's Fort, to be garrisoned by one company of Dragoons and one of Infantry.

Company B, 5th Inf., has been withdrawn from Fort Smith, and Company K, from Fort Towson, to reinforce the 8th Department (Texas,) they are stationed for the present under Bvt. Lt. Col. J. J. Abercrombie, at Fort Martin Scott, Fredericksburg.

Arrivals in Washington.

June 1. Lieut. C. Mc Keever, 1st Artillery.
" 4. Lieut. Wm. F. Barry, 2d Artillery.
" 5. Major J. G. Martin, Quart. Dept.
" 5. Lieut. Col. L. B. Webster, 1st Art.
" 7. Capt. C. P. Stone, Ordnance Dept.
" 7. Capt. S. G. Simmons, 7th Infantry.
" 9. Col. J. P. Taylor, Subsistecne Dept.
" 9. Lieut. A. H. Seward, 5th Infantry.
" 9. Capt. L. A. B. Wadlack, Ordnance Dept.
" 10. Lieut. J. H. Heck, 3d Artillery.
" 22. Lieut. D. C. Green, 5th Infantry.
" 22. Capt. Thomas L. Brent, Quartermaster's Dept.
" 24. Paymaster T. P. Andrews, Paymaster's Dept.
" 24. Capt. A. B. Lansing, Quartermaster's Dept.

June 24. Major Genl. D. E. Twiggs.
" 24. Major L. W. Lendrum, Subsistence Dept.
" 24. Col. Francis Lee, 4th Infantry.
" 26. Lieut. J. J. A. Mouton, 4th Infantry.
" 27. Lieut. E. D. Sturgis, 1st Dragoons.
" 28. Capt. R. P. McClay, 8th Infantry.
" 28. Lieut. Wm. R. Calhoun.
" 28. Lieut. W. H. C. Whiting, Engs.
" 29. Capt. Henry Little, 7th Infantry.
July 1. Major J. F. Roland, 2d Artillery.
" 1. Lieut. S. S. Everett, 1st Artillery.
" 1. Major P. V. Hagner, Ordnance Dept.
" 5. Lieut. W. T. Sherman, 3d Artillery.
" 6. Capt. J. C. Casey, Subsistence Dept.
" 8. Lieut. E. A. C. Ord, 3d Artillery.
" 11. Major J. Sedgwick, 2d Artillery.
" 11. Capt. Isaac Bowen, 1st Artillery.
" 12. Capt. J. M. Bannan, 1st Artillery.
" 12. Major Gen. Winfield Scott.
" 12. Major Thomas Williams, A. D. C.
" 12. Capt. J. P. McCown, 4th Artillery.
" 12. Lieut. J. S. Garland, 4th Artillery.
" 15. Major Robt. Anderson, 3d Artillery.
" 16. Lieut. Col. Francis Taylor, 1st Art.
" 16. Lieut. D. T. Van Buren, 2d Artillery.
" 19. Lieut. Col. Geo. Nauman, 1st Art.
" 20. Gen. Hy. Stanton, Quartermaster's Dept.
" 21. Major General John E. Wool.
" 21. Lieut. E. E. McLean, A. D. C.
" 21. Lieut. G. Tallmadge, 4th Artillery.
" 22. Lieut. Col. W. W. S. Bliss, Adjt. Genl's. Dept.
" 22. Lieut. A. J. Williamson, 3d Infantry.
" 23. Lieut. J. S. Garland, 4th Artillery.
" 25. Capt. T. Gardner, 7th Infantry.
" 30. Major A. B. Eaton, Subsistence Dep.
" 31. Capt. G. Dutton, Engs.

RESIGNATIONS.

Bvt. Major M. R. Patrick, 2d Infantry, June 30.
1st Lieut. W. Read, 5th Infantry, July 31.
2d Lieut. J. H. Heck, 3d Artillery, July 27.

DEATHS.

Bvt. Brig. Genl. R. B. Mason, 1st Dragoons, July 25.
Capt. J. R. B. Gardenier, 1st Infantry, June 26.
2d Lieut. J. De Russy, 2d Artillery, July 8.

VOTES POLLED BY NEW STATES.—On her admission as a State, Louisiana polled 4,748 votes; Indiana, 6,789; Mississippi, 7,475; Illinois, 8,075; Arkansas, 3,638; Michigan, 11,360; Florida, 5,301, and Iowa, 13,271. California polled, last year, 14,213 American votes. These statistics are taken from an article in the last Southern *Recorder*, to show that California is better entitled to come in, as a State, than either of the others mentioned. Besides, Texas, when admitted, had an area of 325,500 square miles of territory. California covers, by her constitution, 158,000 square miles—less than one half of Texas—and half of that a sandy desert or unarable and rocky mountains. How unreasonable then for the South to object to the admission of California, because she chooses not to have slavery!—*Georgia Citizen.*

Navy Department.

NATIONAL OBSERVATORY,
WASHINGTON, June 3, 1850.

SIR: The comet discovered May 1st, by Dr. Peterson, of Altona, was observed here last night by Mr. Ferguson, with the equatorial.

Not being able to find in the catalogues the place of the star of comparison used by him, I am enabled to give only the instrumental place of the comet:

		R. A.	Dec.
June 2—	10h. 35m. 35s.	17h. 16m. 19s.	73° 46′ 57″
"	11 57 44	17 15 52	73 46 46

The comet is without a tail, and its nucleus presents the appearance of a pearly white nebula about 1′ 30″ in diameter, with marks of condensation about the centre.

We shall probably be enabled to obtain to-night by observation, at its meridian passage, the place of the star used for comparison last night; if so, I shall report it.

Respectfully, &c.,
M. F. MAURY,
Lieutenant U. S. N.

Hon. WM. BALLARD PRESTON,
Secretary of the Navy, present.

NATIONAL OBSERVATORY,
WASHINGTON, June 4, 1850.

SIR: Peterson's comet was observed again last night by Mr. Ferguson with the equatorial. At 10*h.* 15*m.* 58.7*s.* its apparent place was in R. A., 17*h.* 10*m.* 39.01*s.*, and North Dec. 73° 36′ 00.35″.

The star of comparison was one of the 8th magnitude. Its position was determined by Professors Hubbard and Major with the mural and meridian circles.

The comet has scarce light enough for the meridian instruments.

Respectfully, &c.
M. F. MAURY.

Hon. WM. BALLARD PRESTON,
Secretary of the Navy, present.

Notice to Mariners.

NATIONAL OBSERVATORY,
WASHINGTON, June 18, 1850.

Commander V. M. Randolph, of the United States ship "Albany," reports, on authority of Sir Robert Schomberg, H. B. M. consul-general of the Republic of Dominica, the position of a dangerous rock, not correctly known to the charts, on the south side of the Island of San Domingo.

This rock is in latitude 17° 37′ 40″, north longitude 73° 21′ 31″ west of Greenwich.

The English merchant-vessel "the Leighton," struck upon it last year; and the Spanish frigate, "Isabella Segunda," is said to have lost her rudder upon it a few months ago.

The bearing of this "Leighton's rock" is given as north 85° 30′ west from Alta Vela, distance ninety-three miles, and from Isle de Vache south 28° 6′ east, distance twenty-nine miles.

M. F. MAURY.
Lieutenant U. S. N.

NATIONAL OBSERVATORY,
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1850.

SIR: The new Planet, Parthenope, discovered by M. Gasparis, of Naples, was observed here by Mr. J. Ferguson on the nights of the 11th, 13th, and 14th instant, with the filar-micrometer of the large equatorial.

OBSERVATIONS OF PARTHENOPE, (REDUCED FOR REFRACTION.)

Date.	No. Obs.	* of comparison.	Parthenope — *		Parthenope apparent.	
			A α	A δ	α	δ
			m. s.	*m. s.*		
h. m. s.			— 0 41.59	+ 4 27.80	+ 14 53 29.98	— 11 04 16.27
July 11th, 10 10 32.43	4	Weisse XIV 10 16				
" 13th, 10 01 10.50	3	"	+ 0 01.24	— 4 51.10	14 54 12.80	— 11 13 35.17
" 14th, 8 48 44.83	9	"	+ 0 23.21	— 9 20.16	14 54 34.77	— 11 18 04.23
Adopted mean place, 1850, Weisse XIV 1016					α 14 54 09.96	δ — 11 08 47.88

The observations on the 11th are not very reliable.

This is the eleventh in the family of Asteroids, and the seventh that has been discovered within the last four years. It resembles a star of the tenth magnitude.

Respectfully, &c.,
M. F. MAURY.

Hon. WM. BALLARD PRESTON,
Secretary of the Navy—present.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Post Office Operations.

The POSTMASTER GENERAL has established the following new Post Offices during the months of June and July, 1850.

Office.	County.	State.	Postmaster.
Griswoldville	Franklin	Mass.	R. White
Assabet	Middlesex	"	A. Maynard
Mount Rose	Mercer	N. J.	A. S. Cook
Freeland	Northu'land	Pa.	John B. Lowe
East Lewiston	Mahoning	O.	Philip Fetzer
Baltimore	Barry	Mich.	John Baker
Cottrelville	St. Clair	"	S. B. Grummond
Kimberlin	Giles	Va.	H. Neel
Henry	Spart'nb'g d	S. C.	S. N. Drummond
Free Soil	Cherokee	Geo.	N. J. Garrison
Jernigan	Orange	Fla.	W. Patrick
Ridgley	Macon	Ala.	E. J. Hays
Barbour	Choctaw	"	Noah Barbour
Farmerville	Posey	Ia.	Jos. Phillips
Milo	Bureau	Ill.	J. Southerland
Naausay	Kendall	"	M. Smith
Pine Creek	Ogle	"	Benj. Brubaker
Bruckville	Morgan	"	Louis Reinback
Lamburg	Iroquois	"	Jas. Lamb
Elm Grove	Lewis	Mo.	A. H. Slaughter
Capses Creek	Newton	"	D. Ferguson
Valley Prairie	Barry	"	W. F. H. Frazier
New Holstein	Calumet	Wis.	R. Puchner
Linn	Lucas	Iowa	W. H. H. Linn
Concord	Louisia	"	Jas. Latta
Glen Dale	Muscatine	"	Sam. D. Viele
Oramel	Allegany	N. Y.	W. H. Hampton
Edenton	St. Lawrence	"	B. F. Patridge
Chappaqua	Westchester	"	David F. Britt
Frenchtown	Hunterdon	N. J.	A. G. M. Prevost
Milford	"	"	N. Runkle
Foundryville	Columbia	Pa.	J. B. Dodson
Stony Creek	Somerset	"	J. Philippi
Cherry Mills	Sullivan	"	W. M. Covanho-
Windsor	York	"	P. Herman [van
Ney	Defiance	Ohio	D. Cummins
Miltonsburg	Monroe	"	Vance Jehnson
York	Union	"	Henry Tobey
Henrie's Fork	Gilmer	Va.	A. Andrews
Barclaysville	Cumberland	N. C.	C. C. Barbee
Kingsbury	"	"	Nathan King, jr.
Evans's Mills	Chatham	"	R. A. Stuart
Packsville	Sumpter d	S. C.	H. Kelly
Indian Hill	Abbeville	"	Thos. J. Lyons
Holly Grove	Stewart	Ga.	Joseph Wood
St. Illa	Ware	"	Burrell Sweat
Mt. Hickory	Chattooga	"	B. G. T. Maddox
Home Spring	Holmes	Fla.	D. Fennell
Big Oak	Kemper	Miss.	Eli T. Gibson
Fremont	Pontotoc	"	H. W. Young
Bethlehem	Marshall	"	H. Journegin
Sonet	N'tch'toches	La.	Johua Dyess
Buckhorn	Bienville p	"	Jas. D. Miues
Spring Creek	Collins	Texas	Jas. G Vance
Earpville	Upshur	"	S. J. Taylor
Chappell	Dallas	Ark.	O. C. Terrell
Ashland	Wayne	Tenn.	S. C. Mitchell
Lamar	Marion	"	J. A. Lamb
Rock House	Sumner	"	Oscar Staley
Milford	Bracken	Ky.	Wm. Best
White Creek	Barthol'm'w	Ia.	Wm. Horobert
Moselle	Joe Daviess	Ill.	James Beatty
Ulao	Washington	Wis.	John Howe
Mapleton	Waukesha	"	J. M. Breek
Timber Creek	Marshall	Iowa	Wm. C. Smith
Richmond	Washington	"	Ichiel Tyler
Rumford Point	Oxford	Me.	Otis C. Bolster
Clifton	Penobscot	"	Thos. Parkes
Gosben	Addison	Vt.	John Caper
North Wilton	Fairfield	Ct.	Lewis Olmstead
Scarsdale	W. Chester	N. Y.	W. S. Popham
Gypsum	Ontario	"	Marcus Pearson
Estelville	Atlantic	N. J.	M. Hogan
Port Perry	Allegany	Pa.	W. J. Morrison
Rapho	Lancaster	"	F. Arford
Wellsville	York	"	A. Wells. jr.
Hickory Hill	Chester	"	J. B. McDowell
Bridgeville	Dorchester	Md.	J. W. C. Nicholls
Mahala	Adams	Ohio.	David Naylor

Office.	County.	State.	Postmaster.
Woodington	Darke	Ohio.	S. T. Mendenhall
Big Plain	Madison	"	W. H. Holmes
Bear Creek	Montgom'y	"	Michael Neff
Dunlevy	Warren	"	B. A. Stokes
Redding's Mills	Berrien	Mich.	Benj. Redding
Flume	Grafton	N. H.	Richard Taft
Green Bank	Burlington	N. J.	S. Sappington
Greenw'd F'ce	Huntington	Pa..	W. H. Benner
Nelsonport	Potter	"	Mason Nelson
Clayton	Berks	"	A. B. Beehtel
Steuben	Crawford	"	I. M. Stedman
Woodvale	Fayette	"	Wm. Walker
Porter	Jefferson	"	Henry Snyder
Simpsonville	A'e Arundel	Md.	C. Simpson
Benevola	Washington	"	J. Newcomer, jr
Meadow Br'ch	Jackson	Ohio.	S. S. Vandevort
Boetia	Mercer	"	J. P. Wood
Ridgeway	Muskingum	"	N. M. Grandstaff
Flat	Pike	"	D. Sampson
Sampson	Darke	"	Jas. Baltem
Culver Creek	Delaware	"	F. Gemmill
Summit	Summit	"	G. W. Marsh
Berlin X Roads	Jackson	"	L. W. Salmons
North Star	Darke	"	J. M. Houston
Broek	"	"	J. Johnson
South Assyria	Barry	Mich.	S. H. Young
Gun Lake	"	"	N. Barlow
Ecoree	Wayne	"	David Le Blank
Cedar Spring	Wythe	Va.	J. G. Keesling
Cox's Mills	Gilmer	"	J. S. Cox
Summerville	Cumberland	N. C.	J. W. Cotton
Stony Fork	Wataga	"	A. Miller
Aurians' Hill	Mo'tgomery	"	J. J. Leaeh
Little Mills	Richmond	"	J. B. Andrews
Campobella	Spart'sb'g d	S. C.	David Patton
Beaehy Mire	Union	Ia.	R. G. Kereheval
Fairfax	Monroe	"	I. Woolery
Longtown	Fairfield d	S. C.	J. E. Peay
Bee Tree	Kershaw d	"	W. L. Pickett
Merritt's B'ge	Lexington d	"	C. Plunkett
Thickety Fork	Spart'sb'g d	"	Wm. Lipscomb
Eularley	Cass	Geo.	A. G. Burge
Seven Islands	Butts	"	L. M. Wilson
Fancy Hill	Murray	"	M. J. Murphy
Straight Neek	Cherokee	Ala.	S. M. Barkley
Slossburg	Lauderdale	"	Wm. Sloss
Green Hill	"	"	C. McCluskey
Post Oak	Yalla Busha	Miss.	J. Williams
Collamer	Copiah	"	C. Spears
Yellowbush	Chiekasaw	"	E. W. Lane
New River	Columbia	Fla.	W. Z. Herndon
Bossier Point	Bossier Pa'h	La.	R. Coombs
Connell's XR's	"	"	T. A. Snider
Rochester	Jaekson	"	W. B. McDonald
Cut Off	Drew	Ark.	P. Farquhar
Anvil	Clark	"	L. J. Evans
Batson	Humphreys	Tenn.	J. B. Adams
Syleo	Polk	"	A. McKissie
Tempe'ee Hall	De Kalb	"	A. M. Robertson
Chesterfield	Grundy	"	S. Marlow
Obion	Hiekman	Ky.	A. Wetherford
Dallasburg	Owen	"	R. Vallanding
Clermont	Richland	Ill.	O.A.Batson[ham
Steady Run	Keokuk	Iowa.	Geo. Fell
Salt Creek	Davis	"	F. C. Humble
Franeis Creek	Manitoowoe	Wis.	Jos. Lamerre
Clear't Braneh	Dane	"	Wm. Darling
Arena	Iowa	"	C. W. Matthews
Walderiek	"	"	E. A. Hall
Wilson's Mills	Oxford	Maine	Jas. M. Wilson
Wentworth's Location	Coos	N. H.	C. J. Drake
South Stoddard	Cheshire.	"	M. W. McClure
West Canaan	Grafton	"	G. B. Pattee
Barton's Lan'g	Orleans	Vt.	John Drew
Pine Meadow	Litchfield	Conn.	F. Lawrenee
Jamestown	Newport	R. I.	Benj. Congdon
East Galway	Saratoga	N. Y.	Noah Vibbard
East Varick	Seneca	"	Benj. Barriek
Bennettsbur'h	Tompkins	"	Caleb Keep
Stanwix	Oneida	"	S. Wade
Bruin	Butler	Pa.	Wm. Porter
Hayesville	Chester	"	Jas. Haynes
Fayette Sp'ngs	Fayette	"	Wm. Sprowl
Salunga	Laneaster	"	J. G. Freeland
Sweet Air	Baltimore	Md.	Robt. Agnew
Gustine	Adams	Ohio	J. F. McAdow
Coddingville	Medina	"	G. McCodding
Ayersville	Defiance	"	Jos. P. Ayres
Vandalia	Cass	Mieh.	T. T. Wileox
Whigville	Lapier.	"	Step'n Grinnell
Uffington	Monongalia	Va.	Wm. D. Smith
Clingman	Cleveland	N. C.	J. W. Williams
War Hill	Hall	Ga.	A. Langford
Marblehead	Gilmer	"	Jas. Simmons
Coxville	De Kalb	Ala.	Thos. G. A. Cox
Duck Spring	De Kalb	"	Wm. Mullin
Hendricksville	De Kalb	"	J. Hendricks
Good Water	Coosa	"	Wm. Adkins
Trion	Tuscaloosa	"	Geo. Collins
Kiomatia	Red River	Texas	F. G. Wright
Rapp's Barr'ns	Fulton	Ark.	Isaac Howard
Canadian	Mississippi	"	Wm. L. Ward
Cerro Gordo	Grundy	Tenn.	Wm. Dugan
Cherry Flat	Rutherford	"	Wm. H. Cayce
Arrington	Williamson	"	Wm. Osborne
Menelos	Madison	Ky.	John Dozier
Honston	Jaekson	Ia.	David Bowman
Cross Roads	Vanderb'gh	"	S. Ruark
New Hope	Speneer	"	Wm. Harris
Anthony	Delaware	"	Otho Upp
Turnback	Dade	Mo.	N. Rutledge
Waupaea	Marquette	Wis.	E. C. Session
Pine River	Marquette	"	Henry Long
Almond	Portage.	"	Jas. F. Moore
Leyden	Rock	"	J. McMillon
Allen's Grove	Seott	Iowa	Geo. Frederick
Mormon Hill	Marshall.	"	Thos. Gordon
Brookfield	Jackson	"	Amos Nims
Oak Spring	Davis	"	C. M. Hurless
Davis Creek	Washington.	"	C. G. Maynard
Marion Mills	Washington.	Maine	E. Whitney
Sutton's Mills	Essex	Mass.	Laban Sawyer
Manville	Providence	R. I.	A. W. Fenner
Collamer	Windham	Conn.	Daniel Gordon
W. Perrysb'gh.	Cattaraugus.	N. Y.	John Tousey
Sp'gfld Centre.	Otsego	"	Mark Walby
Williamsville	Kent	Del.	J. H. Johnson
Albert	Butler.	Ohio	J. Iseminger
Timber Ridge	Rockbridge	Va.	Jos. Taylor
Long Braneh	Franklin	"	S. P. Aldridge
Winehester.	Union	N. C.	J. D. Smith
Moultrie	Sparatan'g d	S. C.	J. R. Wilkins
Marengo	Laurens d	"	W. G. Coleman
Harkinsville	Anderson d	"	J. W. Lewis
Esom Hill	Paulding	Ga.	J. Wheeler
Cotonia	Montgom'ry.	Ala.	Amos Jones
New York	Sumter	"	J. A. McConnell
Holly Spring	Dallas	Ark.	R. C. Key
Baptist Mission	Cherokee N.	"	Evan Jones
Cox's Creek	Bullit	Ky.	H. McCullough
Bear Wallow	Barren	"	C. Carden
Worthington	Greene	Ia.	M. P. Eddy
Parma	Shelby	"	A. Phelps
Waterford	Laporte	"	A. Davis
Leedsville	Vanderb'gh.	"	S. Hutchinson
Bloomville	Will	Ill.	G. W. Allen
Dimmoek	La Salle	"	A. Long
Amazon	Madison	Iowa	E. J. Henkle
Indian Prairie.	Van Buren	"	A. T. Brooks
Green Bush.	Polk	"	Closbery Jones
Eureka	Winnebago.	Wis.	Lester Round
Roxo	Marquette	"	G. L. Leatherb'g
Freedom	Sauk	"	Jas. Christie
Eolia	Dane	"	C. H. Bradley
Snow Falls.	Oxford	Me.	Leander White
Pike	Washington	"	John Balch
W. Salisbury	Addison	Vt.	Jas. S. Messer
W. Cornwall	Addison	"	B. F. Hasken
E. Thetford	Orange	"	Wm. Slade
Derbey Centre	Orleans	"	John W. Culver
Campbell's M's	Windham	Ct.	C. Campbell
Ireland Corn's	Albany	N. Y.	E. H. Ireland
Cheek'd House	Oswego	"	Saml. Crosby
Portsmouth	Dauphin	Pa.	J. Ringland
Juniata Cros'g	Bedford	"	J. W. Dickinson
Mt. Chesnut	Butler	"	Jas. Anderson
Bridgeport	Huntingdon	"	David Irons
Cherry Valley	Washington	"	E. Smith
Blemen	Carroll	Md.	John Yuoh
Tampico	Darke	Ohio	W. Thompson
St. Henry's	Mercer	"	T. Seewald
Cable	Guernsey	Ohio.	Chas. Swan
Hamburgh	Preble	"	A. Sterling

Office.	Couuty.	Statc.	Postmaster.
Grand Ledge	Eaton	Mich.	H. A. French
Augerona	Jackson	Va.	D. Woodruff
Dovesville	Rockingh'm	"	U. Wittick
Reem's Creek	Buncombe	N. C.	J. R. Weaver
South Fork	Ashe	"	B. C. Calloway
King's Creek	Caldwell	"	Allen Laxton
Warrior Cr'k	Caldwell	"	James Watt
Nathan's Cr'k	Ashe	"	A. McMillan
Palona	Greenville d	S. C.	David Clary
Camp Ground	Appling	Ga.	Instance Hall
Liberty	Jackson	Ala.	E. W. Williams
Bethlehem	Chambers	"	A. B. Camp
Mount'n Stand	Marshall	"	C. W. Bryan
Gold Mine	Marion	"	Peter Gilpin
Ponta	Lauderdale	Miss.	Wm. V. Raney
Monroe	Perry	"	O. C. Rhodes
Sentrell's Store	Caddo p	La.	W. Sentrell
Elm Spring	Crawfork	Ark.	W. Barrington
Cove	Polk	"	J. McDaniel
Hoodsville	Jefferson	"	J. R. Hood
Palmer's Store	Weakley	Tenn.	J. W Palmer
Manlyville	Henry	"	W. C. Manly
Crooked Fork	Morgan	"	Alfred Agee
Red Spring	Polk	"	Wm. Mills
Plum Grove	Blount	"	Alex. Cook
Pleasant Hill	Henderson	Ky.	A. J. Vomet
Chiloh	Callaway	"	E. P. Chandler
New Frier	Cook	Ill.	A. H. Taylor
Roger's Farm	McLean	"	E. Rogers
Crooked Creek	Clinton	"	J. L. Jonson
Woodsboro'	Montgom'y	"	Wm. Wood
Beaver Creek	Pulaski	Ia.	M. Kelly
Massillon	Allen	"	John Shaffer
East Liberty	Allen	"	D. Steudabecker
Deed's Creek	Kosiusco	"	G. W. Ryerson
Greenwood	Marquette	Wis.	Simon C. Dow
Weyauwega	Winnebago.	"	Benj. Birdsall
Hubbleton	Jefferson	"	L. M. Griggs
Charon	Apponoose	Iowa	T. Swearinger
Cmith's Ferry	Jackson	"	Wm. Smith
Lindville	Monroe	"	D. J. Prather

DISCONTINUED.

Montererervidoe, Elbert county, Georgia.
Bonyee, Perry county, Mississippi.
White Sulphur, St. Clair county, Missouri.
Point Pleasant, Whapello county, Iowa.
Holt's Prairie, Perry county, Illinois.
Cheney's Grove, McLean county, Illinois.
Taylor's Mills, Marion county, Missouri.
Pierpont Centre, Ashtabula county, Ohio.
Green Berry, Grant County, Indiana.
Burr Oak, Noble County, Indiana.
Shields, Richland county, Illinois.
Red Oak. Henry county, Illinois.
Arispe, Bureau county, Illinois.
Shandaken, Ulster county, New York.
St. Charles, St. Cha.les parish, Louisiana.
Sinking Cane, Overton county, Tennessee.
Nettle Carrier, Overton county, Tennessee.
Doylesville, Madison county, Kentucky.
Price's Fork, Montgomery county, Virginia.
Pleasant Valley, Martin county, Indiana.
St. Joseph's Prarie, Dubuque county, Iowa.
North Thetford, Orange county, Vermont.
Mouth of Chuckey, Jefferson county, Tennessee.
Pine Grove, Grundy county, Tennessee.
Pine Top, Hardeman couuty, Tennnessee.
Hopewell, Livingston county, Kentucky.
Bonharbor, Daviess county, Kentucky.
Kennebeck, Lee county, Illinois.
Lynn Creek, Moultrie county, Illinois.
Jamestown, Andrew county, Missouri.

NAMES CHANGED.

Bucksnort, Scott, co., Mississippi—name changed to "Homewood."

Lotts' Creek, Bradley, county Arkansas—name changed to "Eagle Creek."

Fountain, Racine county, Wisconsin—name changed to "Mount Pleasant."

Mount Pleasant, Racine county, Wisconsin—name changed to "Caledonia."

Montpelier, Madison co., Iowa—name changed to "Winterset."

Nebraska, Potawatamie county, Iowa—name changed to "Council Bluff."

Eatontown Landing, Monmouth county, New Jersey—name changed to "Ocean Port."

South Greenfield, Saratoga county, New York—name changed to "Middle Grove."

Waterville Corners, Erie county, New York—name changed to "Glenwood."

Cameron, Steuben county, New York—name changed to "North Cameron."

South Cameron, Steuben county, New York—name changed to "Cameron."

Rowland, Hillsdale county, Michigan—name changed to "Bird."

The Grove county, Illinois—name changed to "Northfield."

Northfield, White county, Ill.—name changed to "Enfield.

Pea Ridge, Marion county, Georgia—name changed to "Buena Vista."

Forestville, Stephenson county, Illinois—name changed to "New Erin."

Monroe Cook county, Illinois—name changed to "Maine."

Wickliffe, Cook county, Illinois—name changed to "Palatine."

Palmyra, Cook county, Illinois—name changed to "Lemont."

Bremen Du Page county, Illinois—named changed to "Pierce."

Bachelor's Grove, Cook county, Illinois—name changed to "Bremen."

Cazenovia, Cook county, Illinois—name changed to "Leyden."

Flag Creek, Cook county, Illinois—name changed to "Lyonsville."

Trenton, Cook county, Illinois—name changed to "Palos."

Cooper's Grove, Cook county, Illinois—name changed to "New Bremen."

Wilsonville, Adams county, Pennsylvania—name changed to "Bardersville."

St. Clair, Bedford county, Pennsylvania—name changed to "St. Clairsville."

Wheatland, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania—name changed to "Martinsville."

Councill's Store, Ashe county, North Carolina—name changed to "Boone."

Lawrenceville, Montgomery county, North Carolina—name changed to "Swift Island."

Bridgeville, Coffee county, Alabama—name changed to "Bentonville."

Gim Wolf, Marshall county, Mississippi—name changed to "Tiro."

Cash, St Francis county, Arkansas—name changed to "Gage's Point."

Gum Creek, Cherokee county, Texas—name changed to "Jacksonville.

Bayard, Shelby county, Kentucky—name changed to "Eminence."

Pottsville, Washington county, Kentucky—name changed to "Bakers."

Quarle's, Racine county, Wisconsin—name changed to "Union House."

East Bristol, Hartford county, Conn.—name changed to "Forestville."

Hall's Mills, Albany county, New York.—name changed to "Medusa."

Shandaken Centre, Ulster county, New York—name changed to "Shandaken."

Pacolet, Rutherford county, N. C.—name changed to "Horse Creek."

Gallatin, Stark county, Illinois.—name changed to "Dorrance."

Kedron, Washtenaw county, Michigan—names changed to "Chelsea."

Durham's Ford, Marion county, Iowa—name changed to "English Settlement."

Metcalf Furnace, Carter county, Kentucky—name changed to "Star Furnace."

Cherry Grove, Lauderdale county, Ala.—name changed to "Lauderdale Factory."

Steam Mills, Chowtaw county, Missippi—name changed to "Bankston."

Short Bend, Cook county, Ill.—name changed to "Wauksaik."

New Erin, Stephenson county, Illinois—name changed to "Elleroy."

Mails sent and received by steamers between New York City and California, via Chagres.

Date.	Sent.	Received.	Total.
1848.			
December - -	553 08	none	553 08
1849.			
January - -	none	119 37	119 37
February - -	507 78	none	507 78
March - - -	947 17	103 42	1,050 59
April - - -	2,536 17	750 32	3,286 49
May - - -	4,400 82	727 20	5,128 02
June - - -	5,435 20	1,807 88	7,243 08
July - - -	none	none	none
August - - -	8,984 17	2,129 79	11,113 96
September - -	4,025 79	4,679 56	8,705 35
October - -	5,265 31	5,427 07	10,692 38
November - -	6,604 67	6,131 47	12,736 14
December - -	10,140 66	6,244 76	16,385 42
1850.			
January - -	13,164 09	6,401 84	19,565 93
February - -	11,981 77	7,128 54	19,110 25
March - - -	11,811 23	11,270 05	23,081 28
April - - -	12,316 26	11,841 41	24,157 67
May - - -	13,688 67	18,028 04	31,716 71
June - - -	16,001 82	10,440 67	26,442 49

NOTE.—These postages are to and from New York, also from Charleston, Savannah, and New Orleans, they average at least $5,000 per month—and estimating the present amount of New York postages at $30,000 per month, the whole exeeeds $400,000 per annum.

Mails sent and received by British steamers, under the Postal Treaty.

Date.	Received.	Sent.	Total.
1849.			
February -		6,241 31	6,241 31
March - -	21,642 09	13,357 24	34,999 33
April - -	19,584 04	14,175 87	33,759 91
May - - -	19,213 27	25,123 36	44,336 63
June - - -	27,052 39	20,191 06	47,243 45
July - - -	22,382 06	21,225 47	43,607 53
August - -	20,629 02	27,655 60	48,284 62
September -	25,919 46	24,151 22	50,070 68
October - -	22,081 16	25,927 06	48,008 22
November -	23,129 64	23,554 66	46,684 30
December -	31,904 42	23,409 51	55,313 93
1850.			
January -	24,433 37	23,979 24	48,412 61
February -	26,966 16	22,245 90	49,212 06
March - -	29,385 68	25,118 33	54,504 01
April - -	23,232 48	29,400 48	52,632 96
May - - -	38,485 38	22,082 54	60,567 92
June - - -	26,279 34	22,958 86	49,238 20
Whole number of mails 115.			$773,117 67

Averaging per trip - - - $6,722 76.

Nineteen-twenty-fourth parts of the above is English postage.

Five-twenty-fourth parts of the above is United States postage.

Statement of mails received and sent by the New York and Bremen line of steamers since the 1st of January, 1850.

Date.	Sent.	Received.	Total.
1850.			
January - -	none	none	
February - -	6,442 08	none	6,442 08
March - -	3,135 78	none	3,135 78
April - - -	3,759 65	3,482 32	7,241 97
May - - -	4,257 52	4,043 47	8,300 99
June - - -	3,019 38	3,865 87	6,885 25
July - - -	4,135 65	3,585 55	7,721 20
			$39,727 27

Mails sent and received by Collin's line of American steamers, under the Postal Treaty.

Name of Steamer.	Date of Bill.	Received.	Sent.	Total.
	1850.			
Atlantic	April 29		4,484 94	
Pacific	May 25		1,884 74	
Atlantic	June 15		3,521 06	
Pacific	July 5		2,042 96	11,933 70
Atlantic	June 9	500 67		
Pacific	July 1	597 76		
Atlantic	July 21	1,320 00		2,418 43
Whole number of mails 7.				14,352 13

Averaging per trip - - - $2,059 30.

Twenty-one-twenty-fourth parts of the above is United States postage.

Three-twenty-fourth parts of the above is English postages.

Post Office Stamps.

We have seen a specimen of Post Office Stamps made of hard wood, which we recommend to Postmasters who are not entitled to stamps under the regulations of the Post Office Department. They can be had of the Postmaster at Pleasant Grove, Alleghany County, Maryland, for one dollar and twenty-five cents —the full set.

Fitz Henry Warren, Esq., 2d Assistant Postmaster General, recommends these stamps in a letter to the manufacturer, which has been shown us; we also understand that these stamps can always be furnished by mail in a few days after the order is received.

Our Post Office Manual.

We promised to send the manual to each subscriber with this number of the Advertiser, but we have found it impossible to do so on account of the many tables of postages and forms of accounts it is to contain. It will probably be issued and forwarded before our next number, or at least with it.

JUDICIAL.

Trespasses on the Public Lands.

THE UNITED STATES *vs.* DANIEL GOREE, of Tuskaloosa county. } U. S. District Court, May Term, 1850, held in the city of Montgomery; Ala., his Honor John Gayle presiding.

Judgment, after full hearing before the court and jury, resulting in a fine of $300 for the cutting of four hundred pine trees, and imprisonment.

The indictment was for cutting pine timber on the public lands in Tuskaloosa county. The action was brought under the direction of Mr. Southall, who was acting as the special agent of the Government for this State some three years since. He had the land surveyed, proposed a compromise, which was not acceded by the defendant, and suit was consequently brought. The case has been pending over two years. With the exception of Mr. Southall, the witnesses were from the region where the trespass was made. The *value* of the timber was proved by the defendant's witnesses. The case was ably prosecuted and defended, the best part of two days being occupied in its consideration.

The following points were decided:

1st. That the cutting or removing from the public lands any timber of any description, is indictable and punishable by fine and imprisonment.

2d. That the entry of the lands by the trespasser, after the trespass, is no bar to the indictment.

3d. That the statute of limitations does not begin to run till five years after the trespass.

The imprisonment in the above case was, by the judge, made merely nominal, at the suggestion of the United States District Attorney.

The judgment in the above case is strengthened and confirmed by a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington city, on an appeal from the United States Circuit Court for the district of Michigan. The United States Supreme Court, in that decision, says:

"The cutting and using oak and hickory trees is indictable; and so the cutting and using *any other description* of timber trees from the public lands would be equally indictable, and being so, the punishment by fine and imprisonment must follow in all cases."

Date of Valuation.

In the United States Circuit Court, sitting at Boston last week the following cases were tried:

"This was an action to recover the extra duty and penalty exacted by the collector upon a cargo of railroad iron imported from Newport (Wales) into the port of Boston, by William F. Weld & Co., consignee agents of the plaintiffs, manufacturers of railroad iron, residing in London.

"The invoice was regularly sworn to before the American Consul, and entry made according to the invoice valued. The public appraisers, deeming the invoice to be below the market value at the *date of exportation*, raised the invoice value more than ten per cent. The importers demanded a reappraisement by merchant appraisers. Merchant appraisers were appointed by the collector; the invoice, as is usual, (the owners being manufacturers,) gave the value at the time when manufactured, viz., January, 1849, and the importers contended that the value should be fixed at that date, and not at the 24th day of February, the date of the bill of lading, a material advance having taken place in the mean time; and desired time to produce evidence to establish the accuracy of the invoice price. One of the merchant appraisers, considering the great respectability of the owners, and that the request was reasonable, was disposed to grant it.

"This did not accord with the views of the revenue office, and such appraiser was removed and another substituted in his place.

"Appraisement was then made, and the valuation estimated at the *date of exportation*, which being more than ten per cent above the invoice value, the collector assessed thereupon axtra duty and penalty, amounting to $6,286 37, which was paid under protest.

"The court ruled, that the date at which the valuation should have been fixed was the time when manufactured and made ready for shipment; and that the removal of the merchant appraiser was, under the circumstances illegal."

"The verdict for the plaintiffs, $6,681 28."

Fugitive Slaves.

In an action brought in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Iowa, by RUELL DAGGS, of Clark county, Missouri, plaintiff, against ELIHU FRAZIER and four other defendants, for harboring, concealing, and preventing the arrest of plaintiff's slaves, who had absconded into Iowa. The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff's for $2,900.

A similar trial had before Judge MCLEAN in the Circuit Court of the United States, by JOHN NORRIS of Kentucky, against eight residents of Michigan. The number of slaves was four, and the damages given by the jury $2,856.

Presidents of the United States.

We copy from the Boston Almanac for 1850, the following brief and comprehensive sketches of the twelve Presidents of the United States. These were prepared by Lemuel Scattuck, Esq., well known for his accurate statistical works:

GEORGE WASHINGTON, first President of the United States, for the first and second terms, 1789—1797, was born in Westmoreland county, Va., Feb. 22, 1732, and died at Mount Vernon, Dec. 14, 1799, aged 67 years, 9 months, 21 days. He was the son of Augustine Washington, by Mary Ball, his second wife. A planter, commander of American Army during the Revolution, and was twice unanimously elected President of the United States. He mar-

ried, Jan. 6, 1759, Martha, daughter of John Danbridge, and widow of Daniel P. Custis, of New Kent county, Va. She died May 22, 1802, aged 70. Washington died without issue.

John Adams, second President of the United States, for the third term, 1797—1801, was born in Quincy, Mass. Oct. 30, 1735, and died in his native town, July 4, 1826, aged 90 years, 8 months, 4 days. He was the son of John Adams and Susanna Boylston; graduated H. C. 1755; a lawyer and distinguished leader in the American Revolution. Vice President, 1789—1797. He married, Feb. 24, 1764, Abigail, daughter of Rev. Wm. Smith, of Weymouth. She died Oct. 28, 1818, aged 74. Their children were: 1, Abigail, born July 14, 1765; 2, John Quincy, born July 11, 1767; 3, Susanna, born Dec. 28, 1768; 4, Charles; 5, Thomas Boylston, born Sept. 15, 1771.

Thomas Jefferson, third President of the United States, for the fourth and fifth terms, 1801—1809, was born in Shadwell, Albemarle county, Va,, April 2, 1743, and died at Monticello, Orange county, Va., July 4, 1826, aged 83 years, 3 months, 2 days. He was the son of Peter Jefferson and Jane Randolph, was educated a lawyer, and was the author of the Declaration of Independence. He married, Jan. 1, 1772, Martha Skelton, widow of Bathurst Skelton, and daughter of John Wayles. She died in 1782, leaving two daughters, one of whom died unmarried, the other married Mr. Randolph, whose son, Thomas Jefferson Randolph, compiled his memoir and writings.

James Madison, fourth President of the United States, for the sixth and seventh terms, 1809—1817, was born near Port Royal, Va., March 16, 1751, and died at Montpelier, Orange county, Va., June 28, 1836, aged 85 years, 3 months, 12 days. He was the son of James Madison, by his wife Nelly Conway, of Orange county, graduated at Princeton College, N. J., 1771, and held many important offices beside President. He married in 1794, Dolly Payne, the widow of Mr. Tood, a lawyer of Philadelphia. She was born May 20, 1767, and died in Washington, July 12, 1849, aged 82 years, 1 month, 22 days. She left a son, Mr. Payne Tood, by her first husband, but had no issue by Mr. Madison.

James Monroe, fifth President of the United States, for the eighth and ninth terms, 1817—1825, was born on the paternal estate in Westmoreland county, Va., April 2, 1759, and died in the city of New York, July 4, 1831, aged 72 years, 3 months, 2 days. He was the son of Spence Monroe and Elizabeth Jones. He graduated at William and Mary College, in 1776, and was by profession a lawyer. At his 2d election, as President, he received every electoral vote, excepting one from New Hampshire, given for J. Quincy Adams. He married in 1786, Miss Kortright, of New York, by whom he had two daughters, one of whom married Mr. Hale, of Va., the other L. S. Gosveneur, Esq., of New York.

John Quincy Adams, sixth President of the United States, for the tenth term, 1825—1829, was born in Quincy, Mass., July 11, 1767, and died at the Capital in Washington, Feb. 23, 1848, aged 80 years, 7 months, 12 days. He was the son of John Adams and Abigail Smith, graduated at Harvard College, 1787, studied law, but devoted most of his life to public affairs. He married July 26, 1797, Louisa Catherine Johnson, daughter of Joshua Johnson, a citizen of Maryland, though at the time of her birth, Feb. 12, 1775, a resident of London. By her, who still survives, he had three children; George Washington died unmarried; John died Oct. 23, 1834, and Charles Francis.

Andrew Jackson, seventh President of the United States, for the eleventh and twelfth terms, 1829—1837, was born in Waxsaw, South Carolina, March 15, 1767, and died at the Hermitage, near Nashville, Tenn., June 8, 1845, aged 78 years, 2 months and 23 days. He was the son of Andrew Jackson and Elizabeth Hutchinson, natives of Ireland, and of Scotch descent. He was educated a lawyer, and admitted to practice in North Carolina, 1786; removed to Nashville, 1788; was a Representative and Senator in Congress; spent a considerable portion of his life in the military profession, and gained great celebrity at the battle of New Orleans, January 8, 1815. He married, but died without issue.

Martin Van Buren, eighth President of the United States, for the thirteenth term, 1837—1841, was born in Kinderhook, Columbia county, N. Y., December 5, 1782, and is still living. He was the son of Abraham Van Buren and Maria Goes, both of respectable families of Dutch descent, living on the Hudson. He was educated a lawyer, without having graduated at any college. He has held many public offices in the gift of his native State and nation, besides those of President and Vice President of the United States. He married in 1806, Hannah Goes, of Columbia county, who died in 1818. By her he had four sons.

William Henry Harrison, ninth President of the United States, elected for the fourteenth term, 1841—1845, was born in Berkley, Charles county, Virginia, February 9, 1773; and died in Washington, while in office, April 4, 1841, aged 68 years, 1 month, and 23 days. He was the son of Benjamin Harrison, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and Miss Basset. He was a military General, Governor, Representative and Senator in Congress. He was a planter at North Bend, Ohio. He married in 1795, a daughter of John Cleaves Symms, founder of the Miami Settlement, by whom he had five sons and four daughters. Four sons and one daughter died before their father.

John Tyler, tenth President of the United States, for fourteenth term, 1841—1845, elected Vice President, but served as President, the same term, after the 4th April, 1841, in place of Harrison, who had died. He was born in Charles City county, Va., March 29, 1790, and is still living near Williamsburg, Va. He was the second son of Judge John Tyler, graduated at William and Mary College, and was educated a lawyer. He married first, in 1813, Letitia Christian, of New Kent county, Va , who died

at Washington, September 10, 1842, leaving there three sons and daughters; and secondly, June 26, 1844, Julia Gardner, daughter of David Gardner, of New York.

James Knox Polk, eleventh President of the United States, for the fifteenth term, 1845—1849, was born in Mecklenburg, North Carolina, Nov. 2, 1795, and died at Nashville, Tenn., June 15th, 1849, aged 53 years, 7 months and 13 days. He was the oldest of 10 children, and graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1818; studied law, and settled in Nashville. He was elected, in 1823, member of the State Legislature, and, in 1825, a member of Congress, in which office he continued many years. He was speaker of the House of Representatives, 1835—1840, and afterwards two years Governor of Tennessee. He married a lady of Tennessee, but died without issue.

Zachary Taylor, twelfth President of the United States, for the sixteenth term, 1849—1854, was born in Virginia, Nov. 24, 1784, and died at Washington July 9, 1850, aged 65 years. His parents removed to Kentucky, where many of their connections now reside. He has spent a large portion of his life in the military profession. He married a lady of Virginia,* and has had five children, one of whom died in early life. His oldest daughter married Dr. Wood, surgeon in the army; Sarah Knox, his 2d daughter, married Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, and died soon after; Elizabeth married Mr. Bliss, his private secretary; Richard, his only son, lives on his father's plantation in Baton Rouge, La.

Millard Fillmore, who, by the death of President Taylor, becomes acting President of the United States, is the second Vice President who has been raised to the Chief Magistracy by the death of the President. He was born at what is now called Summer Hill, Cayuga county, New York, January 7, 1800, and is now, consequently, in the 51st year of his age. His father moved from Bennington, Vt., and is a plain, independent farmer. Millard enjoyed in youth, only the common advantages of a farmer's son, but by his natural talent and love of books, has gradually raised himself to the high post which he now occupies as the Chief Magistrate of the United States.

Whole Number of Vetoes.—The veto power has been exercised twenty-five times since the formation of the Government, viz:

By George Washington	2
James Madison	6
James Monroe	1
Andrew Jackson	9
John Tyler	4
James K. Polk	3
Total	25

The whole number of acts passed and approved since the origin of the Government is about seven thousand, which will make about two hundred and eighty acts to one veto.

*Though Mrs. Taylor may have belonged to Virginia, at the time of her marriage, she was a native of Calvert county, Md. Her family name was Smith.

Thirty-six Thirty.

This is the line of the Missouri compromise, and the Nashville Convention proposes its extension to the Mississippi. To show the bearings of this proposition, the New York *Herald* submits the following tabular view:

Total surface of old territory, east of the Rocky Mountains, in square miles	994,435
Total in acres	636,438,400
Total of new territory west of the Rocky Mountains, in sq. miles	867,741
Total in acres	555,226,240
Texas in square miles	325,520
In acres	208,332,800
Grand total of territories, and Texas, in square miles	2,187,490
Grand total in acres	1,399,997,440
Total north of 36 degrees 30 min. in square miles	1,642,784
In acres	1,051,381,760
Total south of 36 degrees 30 min. in square miles	545,712
In acres	348,615,680
LENGTH OF U. S. SEA-COAST.	
Atlantic coast	miles 1,900
Gulf coast	1,600
Pacific coast	1,620
Total	5,120
Total length of "shore line"	38,063

Comparative view of the Condition of the Banks in the United States.

	Jan. 1848.	Jan. 1849.	Jan. 1850.
Number of banks and branches	751	782	829
	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.
Capital paid in	204,838,175	207,309,361	217,317,211
RESOURCES.			
Loans and discounts	344,476,583	332,323,195	364,204,078
Stocks	26,498,054	23,571,575	20,606,759
Real estate	20,530,955	17,491,809	20,582,166
Other investm'nts	8,229,682	7,965,463	11,939,548
Due by other banks	38,904,525	33,228,407	41,631,855
Notes of other banks	16,437,716	12,708,016	16,803,289
Specie funds	10,429,822	8,680,483	11,003,245
Specie	46,369,765	43,619,368	45,379,345
LIABILITIES.			
Circulation	128,506,091	114,743,415	131,366,526
Deposits	103,226,177	91,178,623	109,586,595
Due to oth'r banks	39,414,371	30,095,366	36,717,451
Other liabilities	5,591,401	6,706,357	8,835,309
Total of current credits, i. e., circulation and deposits	231,732,268	205,922,038	240,953,121
Total of immediate liabilities, i. e. circulations, deposits, and sums due to other banks	271,146,639	226,017,404	277,670,572
Total of immediate means, i. e. specie, specie funds, notes of other banks, & sums due by other banks	112,191,828	98,236,274	114,917,778
Excess of immediate liabilities above immediate means	158,954,811	137,781,130	162,752,794

SPECIE IN THE BANKS, CIRCULATION AND DEPOSITS.

	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Total of Current Credits.
1834	- - -	94,839,570	75,666,986	170,506,556
1835	43,937,625	103,692,495	83,084,365	186,773,860
1836	40,012,594	140,301,038	115,104,440	256,495,478
1837	37,915,310	149,185,890	127,397,185	276,583,075
1838	35,184,112	116,138,910	84,691,184	200,830,094
1839	35,136,673	135,170,995	90,240,146	225,411,141
1840	33,105,155	106,986,572	75,696,857	182,665,429
1841	34,813,953	107,290,214	64,890,101	172,180,315
1842	28,440,423	83,734,011	62,458,870	146,142,881
1843	33,515,806	58,563,608	56,168,623	114,732,231
1844	49,898,269	75,167,646	84,550,785	159,718,431
1845	44,241,242	89,608,711	88,020,646	177,629,357
1846	42 012,695	105,552,427	97,913,070	202,465,497
1847	35,132,516	105,519,766	91,792,533	197,312,299
1848	46,369,765	128,506,091	103,226,177	231,732,268
1849	43,619,308	114,743,415	91,178,623	205,923,038
1850	45,379,345	131,366,526	109,586,595	240,953,121

In May, 1837, the banks suspended specie payments. In May, 1838, the New York banks resumed specie payments, and the other banks attempted to follow their example, so that by January, 1839, there was what was called a general resumption of specie payments, though in many parts of the Union this was merely *nominal*.

In October, 1839, the banks of Philadelphia again suspended specie payments, and were imitated by the banks of the south and west.

Specie payments were not fairly resumed by the banks of Philadelphia till March, 1842. The banks of the South and West imitated their example, but in September, 1842, there was a tremendous bank convulsion at New Orleans, the effects of which were felt throughout the country. The consequence was, that by the 1st of June, 1843, the current credits of the banks were reduced to a very small amount. They continued small until May, 1842, when an expansion began, which was at first very gradual.

The greatest amount of specie in the banks was in 1844, when it was $49,898,269. The smallest was in 1842, when it was $28,440,423. Difference $21,457,846.

The circulation was lowest in 1843, when it was $58,563,608; and highest in 1837, when it was $149,185,190. Difference $90,621,582.

The deposits were lowest in 1843, when they were $56,168,623; and highest in 1837, when they were $127,397,185. Difference $71,228,562.

The current credits were greatest in 1837, when they were $276,583,075; smallest in 1843, when they were $114,732,231. Difference $161,850,844.

Commerce of New York.

From the New York Tribune.

The annexed table shows the result of the year's commerce:

IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.

	1849.	1850.
Dutiable	79,583,323	95,359,625
Free	8,028,579	7,890,878
Specie and Bullion	2,813,380	10,502,115
Total	$89,425,282	$113,752,618

EXPORTS AT NEW YORK.

	1849.	1850.
Domestic	33,166.339	33,227,676
Foreign	5,553,885	5,433,841
Specie and Bullion	4,739,903	5,885,103
Total	$41,460,127	$44,546,620

The imports of June were $7,978,738 against June of last year, and the exports $5,346,021 against $4,360.043. The June imports show a decline of $4,000,000 from May, while in June of last year they were only $2,300,000 less. The receipts for duties have been:

	1847.	1848.
June	1,404,509	1,138,626
Previous five months	8,175,527	9,237,631
Total, six months.	$9,580,036	$10,376,257

	1849.	1850.
June	1,351,853	1,511,339
Previous five months	8,996,058	11,575,728
Total, six months	$10,349,912	$13,087,067

The total receipts for duties for the year ending the 30th June, 1850, were $24,487,609, against $19,811,334 in 1849, and $20,839,680 in 1848. The aggregate commerce of this port for the last four years has been as annexed:

	Imports.	Exports.
1846-7	82,593.625	46,543,793
1847-8	91,688,883	48,360,235
1848-9	89,425,282	41,460,127
1849-50	113,782,618	44,546,620
Total	$377,440,408	$180,910,777

Population of the World.

	Sq. Miles.	*Population.*
America	15,000,000	51,554,000
Europe	3,500,000	250,800,000
Asia	16,000,000	450,000,000
Africa	11,000,000	57,000,000
Oceanica	4,500,000	20,925,000
Total	50,000,000	830,279,000

Testimonials.

WASHINGTON CITY,
August 5, 1850.

DEAR SIR—I have examined the plan proposed for the publication of the "Postal Guide and Official Advertiser," and I regard the same as well adapted to its purpose. If the same be executed, according to your means and capacity it will supply a desideratum now much felt in this country.

The first number of this work, which I have examined, furnishes a very favorable specimen both of the plan and its execution.

I am sir, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. COLLAMER.

P. G. WASHINGTON, Esq.

P. O., BRIDGEWATER, WINDSOR CO., VT.,
July 18, 1850.

DEAR SIR:—I received yesterday the Postal Guide and Official Advertiser, and on examination am much pleased with it, and think it will be of great value to the public and more especially the Postmasters; it is a thing that has long been wanted, and it cannot fail to be of much benefit, therefore, please find enclosed one dollar for one copy to be sent to me at this office.

Respectfully yours,
CHAS. S. RAYMOND, *Postmaster.*

BRANFORD, Ct,
July 18, 1850.

GENTLEMEN:—Your first number of the Postal Guide is duly received; and I think every Postmaster that means to do the duties of his office will secure a copy of it.

Yours truly,
HENRY SABIN.

P. O., ST. ALBANS, FRANKLIN Co. VT.,
July 18, 1850.

GENTLEMEN:—I this day received the "United States Postal Guide and Official Advertiser" "and to show what *is* done, and what *should* be done in office." I enclose one dollar, for which please send me the above for the term of one year.

You will please permit me to say that I am very happy to have it in my power to subscribe for so valuable a work, as I am sure the above one referred to, will prove to be, and shall be happy to do all I can to secure a list of subscribers for the same.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant.
H. EASTMAN,
Postmaster.

Hon. P. G. WASHINGTON and CHARLES M. WILLARD, ESQ., } Editors of the United States Postal Guide, &c.
Washington, D. C.

STAUNTON POST OFFICE, NEW CASTLE Co., DEL.,
July 19, 1850.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Having received the first number of "the United States Postal Guide and Official Advertiser," and after a careful perusal find it to contain invaluable information for Postmasters, it should be in the hands of all, especially those newly appointed, the small amount of subscription being no object in the way of non possession.

The laws and regulations of the Post Office Department in many cases are difficult to understand, but, when in possession of such a periodical as you have commenced the publication, one can gain the information sought for at a glance.

Enclosed you have subscription for one year.

Very respectfully,
Your obed't servant,
THOMAS McDARREL,
Postmaster.

POST OFFICE, WARWICH, MASS.
July 19, 1850.

GENTLEMEN:—I have received and examined the first number of the "Official Advertiser." I am happy to learn that such an assistant is to be afforded us from so ample and correct a source. The rapid increase of Post Offices in the United States, and frequent exchange of Postmasters, renders it highly necessary, that the new appointees should have the benefit of more ample instructions than has been afforded them by the Post Office Department, and the constant addition and amendments of the Post Office Laws, and new regulation of the Department, makes this publication no less necessary for experienced Postmasters—therefore, permit me to become a subscriber. *I enclose one dollar.*

To my old friend, Mr. Willard, I would present my best respects—regarding his Digest of the Post Office Laws, and his first effort to diffuse information, and aid in the performance of Post Office duties, as worthy of high consideration.

I am extremely happy to find friends situated at the seat of Government, with whom I may confidently correspond.

Very respectfully, your much obliged,
and very humble servant,
WM. COBB.

Hon. P. G. WASHINGTON, & CHAS. M. WILLARD ESQ., } Publishers of the "*Official Advertiser.*"

P. O., CUMMINGTON. MASS,
July 20, 1850.

GENTS:—Enclosed is $1, for the U. S. Postal Guide. From your prepartory notice, and the contents of the first No., I think that no post office in the U. S. ought to be without it, to inexperienced postmasters it will be invaluable—I think it will also relieve the General Post Office from a great deal of trouble, for which it will, no doubt, give you every facility for carrying out your proposals: inexperienced postmasters must be constantly wanting the information, which such a publication will furnish them monthly.

Very respectfully, your most obd't servant.
WM. SWANN,
Postmaster.

Publishers of the Official Advertiser,
Washington, D. C.

POST OFFICE, PROVIDENCE, R. I.,
July 22, 1850.

GENTLEMEN:—Herewith I hand you one dollar, the "terms for the Postal Guide," You will please to forward them as soon as published. We like the plan very much, and the work should be in possession of *every office in the country.*

We will endeavor to see that all offices in this vicinity have a copy of it.

Very respectfully,
H. L. BOWEN,
Postmaster,
By H. WESTALL,
Assistant.

P. O. CHELMNSFORD, MASS.,
July 23, 1850.

MESSRS. WASHINGTON & WILLARD:—Having received the first number of the Official Advertiser, and glanced at its contents, I am convinced that it will be a very useful work, and one much needed by Deputy Postmasters and others, I therefore enclose one dollar as my subscription for one year, and shall use my best endeavors to procure other subscribers.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
E. F WEBSTER.

TRACEY'S LANDING, Md.,
July 24, 1850.

Mr. P. G. WASHINGTON & CHAS. M. WILLARD:—The first number of the U. S. Postal Guide &c. &c., came to me by yesterday's mail, and although I do not know how long I may continue to gratify my neighbors by consenting to hold the Post Office at this place, I *may say* solely for their accommodation, no other person being found willing to take the trouble and encounter the responsibility thereof for the paltry consideration of about on an average, of $35 or $40 annually, still I feel gratified in having an opportunity (through your Official Advertiser,) of not only having "what is done, and should be done in office," but to have occasionally the satistaction of having certain questions answered legally and correctly which I find you propose to do with pleasure, and I therefore here enclose you a $1 bill of the bank of Baltimore, No. 2296, for one year's subscription, and am,

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOS. C. WEEMS.

EAST GAINS, ORLEANS Co., N. Y.
July 25, 1850.

MESSRS. WASHINGTON & C. M. WILLARD EDITORS,
OFFICIAL ADVERTISER, *Washington, D. C.*

GENTLEMEN:—Your July number of the "*Official Advertiser,*" was received by yesterday's mail, and I hasten to forward my subscription for the continuance.

I deem it a work of more importance to every officer of this vast Government than has ever been presented to the public, and shall cheerfully lend my aid for the advancement of this enterprise. The statistics proposed to be embodied in the work are of sufficient importance to every *voter* to warrant his subscription; should this be insufficient to sustain the work, the Government should promptly come to its aid. You have my hearty concurrence in the enterprise and feel assured of my efforts to add to your subscription list.

Yours truly, &c.,
SILAS C. PERRY,
Postmaster.

EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO,
August 1, 1850.

GENTLEMEN:—I congratulate you on your noble enterprize. Such a periodical as the "*Postal Guide,*" should, at once be patronized by every Postmaster who wishes to become intimately acquainted with all the duties of his office, and takes an interest in faithfully

discharging the same. It will tend to lead them in their offices to a greater uniformity of practice, and be worth more to the Department than the aid of twenty clerks. I am pleased to find that such a work is about to be within the reach, not only of the Postmaster, but of the business community, it will be of great importance to all officers of the Government, and afford a fund of general information that will be interesting and useful to all classes of citizens.

Please annex my name to your list of constant subscribers. SANFORD C. HILL.
Postmaster.

East Liverpool, O., *August* 1, 1850.

"United States Postal Guide and Official Advertiser."—We have received the first number of this periodical, which we regard as a most valuable accession to our monthlies. It is published in Washington City every month, contains 32 pages, and costs only one dollar! Its Editors are Messrs. Peter G. Washington & Charles M. Willard, both gentlemen of experience in the Departments of the General Government. Of Mr. Washington we can say that no man is better qualified for the task he has assumed. Entering the service of the United States at an early manhood as a junior clerk, he advanced, step by step, retained the confidence of every administration, and was only removed from his responsible post of Auditor of the Post Office Department, by the late Cabinet, after long delay and the most incessant importunities.

The "Postal Guide" will be invaluable to postmasters, and others having business with the Government. Besides forms of accounts, &c., and it gives the current transactions at the Department, new appointments, &c., New regulations in any of the Departments will be noted from time to time, and the substance of documents reported to Congress published. In short, the work will be a sort of *vade mecum* for those having business or desiring to know how it is transacted at Washington.—*Richmond Inquirer.*

The Official Advertiser and Postal Guide, the first number of which has recently been issued in Washington City, by Peter G. Washington, is considered the best publication of the kind that has ever been attempted in this country. Mr. Washington's talents and experience fit him peculiarly for the work he has undertaken; and to the Postmasters and other government officers the value of the work can hardly be estimated in dollars and cents. His success is certain, and his rewards will be far more substantial than the salary of the offices which he held in the Department. The *Advertiser* has no particular political complexion.
[*Daily News Phil. Pa.*

Pacific Railroad.

It has been heretofore announced that the surveys upon this work commenced from this city, westwardly, on the 24th of May. The party then sent out, we understand, are progressing very well, and have found a very good route, much better than was anticipated, the maximum grade not exceeding 35 or 40 feet to the mile. This party are now running a line that shall be the cheapest and most direct to Jefferson city, and are now about 30 or 40 miles west of this city.

In order to start the surveys on the western division, commencing at Jefferson city and running westwardly to the western border, the President of the company, with the chief engineer and a party of assistants, embark to day we understand, for Jefferson city.—*St. Louis Intelligencer, June 15th.*

Bragg's Artillery.

A few days since Captain H. B. Judd, of the 3d Artillery, arrived at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., with *twenty-two* men, the remnant of the boasted "Bragg's battery," from Santa Fe, New Mexico. These men were with General Taylor when he moved forward to the Rio Grande, and served under him throughout his campaign. Under the gallant Ringgold they participated in the battle of Palo Alto; under Ridgely at Resaca and Monterey. They were again in the battle of Buena Vista, under the Captain, now Lieutenant Colonel Bragg. After the war, they passed round from the Rio Grande, and have been employed against the Indians, being divested of guns and used as cavalry, and so isolated that they were without clothing and other conveniences, using skins, &c. The remnant of Captain Bragg's company, now at Jefferson Barracks, is to form the nucleus of a new battery, to be recruited, organized and drilled by their old commander, the Colonel.

Congressional Documents.

In giving a synopsis of the documents, we shall take up and carry on the following classes, each of which has a separate set of numbers.

Ho. of Reps. { Executive Documents. / Reports of Committees. / House Miscellaneous.

Senate. { Executive Documents. / Reports of Committees. / Senate Miscellaneous.

We now begin with House Executive Documents, in numerical order:

No. 1.—Estimates of appropriations.—Letter from Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting estimates of additional appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1850, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851, with a recapitulation of the persons employed, and the expenses incurred in the collection of the revenue from customs, in the several collection districts of the United States, in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, submitted by C. W. Rockwell, Commissioner of Customs.

Nos. 2 and 3 not yet printed.

No. 4.—Report of Secretary of Treasury on the state of the finances.—The Secretary reports the receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849, were:

Receipts from customs	$28,346,738 82
" " public lands	1,688,959 55
" " miscellaneous sources,	1,038,649 13

Avails from Treasury notes and loans in specie		17,755,750 00
Avails of Treasury notes funded		10,833,000 00
		59,663,097 50
Add balance in Treasury, July 1, 1848		153,534 60
		$59,816,632 10

The expenditures for the same fiscal year were:

In cash	$46,798,667 82	
Treasury notes funded	10,833,000 00	
		57,631,667 82
Leaving a balance in Treasury July 1, 1849, of		$2,184,964 28
The Secretary estimates the total means for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1850, at		$37,823,464 28
And the expenditures at		43,651,585 94
Deficit, July 1, 1850		$ 5,828,121 66
The Secretary supposes that there will be a deficit on the 1st July, 1851, of		10,547,092 73
Total deficit for 1850 and 1851		$16,375,214 39

The Secretary adverts to the change in the laws, by virtue of which all expenses of collection are defrayed out of the Treasury, in pursuance of estimates submitted, and believes it will prove salutary; states that there is a deficiency in the number of inspectors and other officers; submits to Congress the question and mode of reduction of the expense of collection, but is of opinion that the numher of officers should be increased rather than diminished; invites attention to the estimates; submits a statement of money expended, persons employed, and salaries, at each custom house, during the year ending 30th June, 1849; reports the public debt as amounting, on 1st October, 1848, to $65,778,450 41, and at the present time to $64,704,693 71; states the probable deficit of $16,375,214 39 on 1st July, 1851, and enters into an exposition to show that this would arise from the expenses of the Mexican war, and not from a deficiency in the resources of the country; recommends that authority be given to raise a sum not exceeding $16,500,000, by issue of stock or Treasury notes, with an interest thereon not exceeding 6 per cent; discusses at length the subject of the tariff laws, and recommends an increase of the present rates of duty; the substitution generally of specific for ad valorem duties, the assessment of ad valorem duties upon the market value in our own ports at the time of arrival, and a higher rate of duty upon non-enumerated articles than those enumerated; states the expenses of the Warehousing Department for the the fiscal year at $194,634 66 above receipts from storage, &c., besides charges for rents, labor, &c., &c., and is of opinion that the system has not been beneficial; submits the question of continuing the sub-treasury system to the wisdom of Congress, but recommends certain alterations therein.

Executive Document, No. 5.—Message of the President to the two Houses of Congress, with the accompanying documents:

Part 1.—Has already been given in the first number of the "Advertiser."

Part 2.—Report of the Secretary of the Interior, T. Ewing, to the President of the United States.

The Secretary reports that in pursuance of the body of the act of Congress establishing the Department, he has adopted as its title, "The Department of the Interior," the transfers of clerical force made by him; the need of the establishment of a permanent force, and the creation of the office of a Solicitor for the Department, with power to examine and decide all judicial questions arising in the operations of the Department; the necessity for immediate appropriations by Congress to meet the expenses of the Department; states the danger of decay in the stone of which the Capitol, Treasury building, and Patent office are built, and that in building the wings of the latter building he has selected marble as the material; the progress made in laying out, enclosing, and adorning with trees the public grounds, and propriety of making large additions to the trees planted; states the wonderful success of the American people in the useful arts and discoveries; the prosperous condition of the Patent Office, and recommends the disposition of the funds accumulated, in such a

manner as will encourage inventors; recommends the establishment of an Agricultural Bureau, connected with the Department, and adverts to the beneficial effects of such an organization in Europe, especially in Belgium; states the large amount of the business of the Pension office, and gives the number of invalid pensioners as 4,115; and the estimated number of land warrants at 103,000; refers to the accompanying report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office; states a decrease of 561,035 acres sold in the first three quarters of the year 1849 in comparison with the first three quarters of the year 1848, an increase of 971,360 acres located by bounty warrants, making an aggregate increase of 410,325 acres; states that until the bounty warrants are exhausted, the receipts in cash from sales will be comparatively small; states the progress of the continuation of the geological exploration and surveys of the mineral lands in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa; states that no provision has been made to carry out the land system of the United States in the territories of Oregon, California, and New Mexico, and recommends early action by Congress; the establishment of a judicial commission to decide upon disputed land titles in New Mexico and California, and the immediate assertion of the title of the United States to such sites as may be useful for forts and other public works; recommends the enactment of laws to protect the mineral lands from spoliation, &c.; the making of a geological and mineralogical, as well as lineal survey; the transfer of the the lands by sale or lease, reserving a part of the gold collected as rent or seignorage; the establishment of a mint at San Francisco, with laws enforcing payment of rent or seignorage; calls the attention of Congress to the subject of a road across the country to California; recommends allowances to those tribes of Indians whose means of subsistence have been consumed by emigrating parties; an arrangement with Texas to extend our laws regulating Indian intercourse within her borders; the appointment of additional Indian agents for the new Territories, and an increase of the annual appropriations for the civilization of the Indians.

[To be continued.]

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ERRATUM—For Friday, page 25, line 13, read Tuesday.